

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Irresponsible Decision

IF, as it seems likely, the Executive of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions implement their decision to call a 24-hour strike next Wednesday, they will achieve little more than bring disrepute on themselves. In support of a wage claim which everyone recognises to have been, from the first, unreasonably large, they have decided against the known wishes of the unskilled workers who belong to the Confederation in deciding to call the strike. A one day's stoppage, though it will disrupt the pattern of production probably for something like a week, will not seriously disturb the employers. They will rather regard it as evidence that the unions do not feel their claim to be strong enough to be backed by any more serious action. The most the unions can hope for is that the Government will be frightened by their threat of taking some further, but unspecified, action later on. Against this very uncertain hope of advantage the unions have to set some considerable risks. First and most important to themselves, they run the risk of throwing away any public support for their wage claim that they may have enjoyed. A majority probably supposed (whether rightly or wrongly) that at least some increase for the workers would be justified. By adopting a proposal which bears a strong family resemblance to politically inspired strikes abroad and which is known to have been pressed forward in Britain by the Communist-dominated executive of the Amalgamated Electricals Union, they are provoking the suspicion that this action, too, owes more to politics than to the realities of industry.

IN fact, of course, it is more than doubtful whether in present circumstances the engineering and shipbuilding industries can afford any general wage increases. On the contrary they face increasing competition in the export markets and, so far from a rise in production, in some sectors there is probably already potential for not actual redundancy. The second risk which the Confederation is running arises out of these facts. Already in the conception of this claim a divergence has developed between the craft unions and the general unions. The general unions wanted originally an equal increase all round; the craft unions a percentage increase to preserve the differentials between themselves and unskilled workers. The craft unions won this battle. Now, however, if there is a one-day strike it will be the members of the general unions who will suffer most. Not only is the Confederation throwing most of the risk of the strike on those of its members who are least able to carry it, they are endangering the existence of the Confederation itself, at least as it now stands. The general unions have twice been overruled and forced to sacrifice the interests of their members. They may soon decide that support of the Confederation is not worth their while. The worst feature of the Confederation Executive's decision is its alarming irresponsibility, for it has deliberately closed all ways to conciliation.

RUSSIA'S BOMBSHELL

Agrees To A 4-Power Conference

ALLIED NATIONS TAKEN BY SURPRISE

LONDON, NOV. 26. MOSCOW RADIO, IN A BRIEF SURPRISE ANNOUNCEMENT TONIGHT, SAID THAT RUSSIA HAD AGREED TO A FOUR-POWER CONFERENCE WITH THE WEST.

The bald, six-line statement made no reference to a conference of the Big Five—including Communist China—on which Russia has hitherto insisted in exchanges dating back to July. Nor did it specify the subjects for discussion.

It said: "On November 26, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union forwarded to the Embassies of the United States, Great Britain and France a note expressing the Soviet Government's consent to take part in a conference of the representatives of the four powers."

The news comes eight days before the planned Bermuda conference at which the West proposes to consider its policy on the assumption that the Russians did not want Big-Four talks.

It comes also on the eve of the crucial vote in the French National Assembly on the formation of a European Army for Western defence.

The West has repeatedly asked the Russians to a conference of Foreign Ministers to discuss Germany and Austria, suggesting that this might smooth the way to solving other problems. The Russians, in turn, have said that, in addition, there must be a conference to end the cold war, and that China must attend.

The Radio gave no further details of the note. But it said the text of the note "will be published on November 28."

The new note follows long and fruitless exchanges of communications between Russia and the Western Powers. In the most recent notes, the West has invited Russia to attend a Big Four Foreign Ministers' conference at Lugano. Russia neither accepted nor rejected the invitation.

Russia's reply—on November 3—was followed by the Western Powers' decision to meet in Bermuda next month. Sir Winston Churchill, President Eisenhower and Premier Joseph Laniel of France planned to get together on December 4 for a conference on world problems.

Diplomatic circles in London said Moscow's latest note was in reply to the Western Powers' communication of November 16, in which they accused Russia of demanding a "defenceless Western Europe" as her price for East-West talks.

The British, French and United States Government in the November 16 note reaffirmed their view that Russia had given a flat refusal to attend talks except on her own terms.

"We can only conclude from the latest Soviet note that the Soviet Government do not wish at the present time to enter into any negotiations which might have positive results."

NOT A REJECTION
A few days previously, the Russian Foreign Minister, Mr. Vyacheslav Molotov, took the highly unusual step of calling

Berlin As Venue

LONDON, NOV. 26. Russia today announced her consent to four-Power talks and is understood to have named Berlin as the meeting place.

The surprise move came on the eve of the vital French vote on the European Army dispute and eight days before Bermuda.

Western observers described it as a "bolt from the blue" and a "very clever document."

Moscow's decision was announced in a six-line communiqué by the official Soviet news agency, which said the three Western Powers—Britain, United States and France—had been informed of it in notes delivered in Moscow tonight.—Reuter.

A press conference in the Kremlin to announce that the Russian reply had been misinterpreted in the West and that it was not a rejection.

He reiterated the Russian contention that any conference of the great powers to discuss ways of ending the cold war should include Communist China.

The current series of exchanges go back to July, when the three Western Foreign Ministers met in Washington.

On July 15, they sent a note to Russia suggesting that Germany and Austria be discussed at a Big Four Foreign Ministers' conference in the autumn.

On August 4, Russia replied without specifically rejecting the invitation. She said the Big Five—that is to say the United States, the Soviet Union, France, Britain and Communist China—should meet to discuss ending world tension.

Britain's Policy Towards Japanese Trade

Singapore, Nov. 27. Britain's policy towards Japanese trade has been to open up as many avenues as possible for Japan without doing too much damage to Britain's trade, the United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in Malaya, Mr. K. E. Mackenzie, declared yesterday.

"We realise that Japan needs to earn a living. We are in the same position," he added.

Mr. Mackenzie said British territories in Southeast Asia had comparatively few restrictions on Japanese imports. Quotas were not being taken up by importers, and there was still room for expansion within the limits of existing quotas, he added.

At the same time, he said, there was no doubt that Japanese trade, especially with

British Commonwealth countries, expanded very greatly that could be at the direct expense of the British export trade.

He pointed out that this would be the case unless Japanese expansion took place in conditions of expanding markets.

"If we again had the conditions of 1931, then we could both exist together without one replacing the trade of the other," he said.—Reuter.

Eleven days later another Soviet note proposed that a German peace conference should be held within six months and a Government for all Germany should be formed to hold elections. In previous exchanges on this matter, the West always said that elections should precede formation of the all-German Government.

The Western response, delivered on September 2, was to invite the Russians to a Foreign Ministers' conference to begin at Lugano on October 15. Germany and Austria would be discussed.

OVER SAME GROUND
Moscow answered on September 28 without either accepting or rejecting the invitation. The note went over the ground covered on the notes sent during August.

Then, from October 16-18, the Western Foreign Ministers conferred again—this time in London. On the last day of their meeting, they sent the Russians another note, suggesting the Big Four Foreign Ministers' conference at Lugano on November 9 to discuss Germany and Austria. This, they said, could also help towards solving other European problems.

The Russian reply on November 3, once again did not accept or reject the Lugano invitation. It asked that, in addition to Big Four talks on Germany and Austria, there should be Big Five talks on ending the cold war. Throughout the exchanges Russia had charged the West with trying to tie the hands of a Big Four conference by making unacceptable conditions before it begins.

West has accused Russia of evasiveness and of bringing in questions unrelated to the matter in hand.

The West returned to the charge yesterday with "telling the Russians it was ready to discuss any Austrian questions proposed by the Russians by any method they chose—Foreign Ministers' conference, Deputies' conference or diplomatic exchanges."

The West attached one condition—the Russians must introduce no extraneous matters.—Reuter.

PARIS OPINION

France-Press reports that in Paris tonight, it was understood that the Soviet note was a reply to the Western notes of November 16, which had repeated the Western proposal for a four-power Foreign Ministers' conference on Austria and Germany. The Big Three note had flatly rejected the conditions laid down by the Soviet Union for the convening of such a meeting.

The Soviet note was the eighth exchange between the West and the Soviet Union since July 15 on the subject of a four-power conference.

In addition to these communications, the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Vyacheslav Molotov, held a press conference on November 13 in which he explained Soviet conditions for holding a four-power conference. American experts on Soviet affairs in Washington were not surprised by the Soviet acceptance of a four-power conference. They pointed out that (Contd. on Back Page, Col. 3)

Starlings Win "Battle Of Trafalgar Square"

LONDON, NOV. 26. Under the disapproving gaze of Britain's naval hero, Lord Nelson, from his lofty perch in Trafalgar Square, an ignominious defeat has been inflicted on the forces of Britain—by starlings.

It all came out in the House of Commons today when Labour Member, Mr. Norman Dodds, revealed that the "Battle of Trafalgar Square" had been won by the birds and that the forces of law and order, despite the spending of £200, were in "disorderly retreat" in face of the hordes of chirping starlings.

Mr. Dodds asked the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries what efforts had been made to capture the hordes of starlings plaguing London. The minister did not answer the question.—France-Press.

Soviet Peace Package Proposal Rejected By UN Committee

NEW YORK, NOV. 26. The United Nations Political Committee today rejected the Soviet "peace package" proposal.

It voted down every paragraph of the Soviet resolution which called, among other things, for unconditional prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons.

The Soviet resolution was titled: "Measures to avert the threat of a new world war and to reduce tension in international relations." It called for unconditional prohibition of atomic weapons, a one-third cut in the great powers' armed forces and elimination of overseas military bases and war propaganda.

The vote came after a two-hour speech winding up, the debate by Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, of Russia, who said the Soviet Union had more knowledge of atomic and hydrogen weapons than the West.

"The Soviet Union does have the atomic and does have the hydrogen bomb, and the Soviet Union is not behind other countries in this respect," he declared.

Mr. Vyshinsky added: "Other countries do not have everything in this field of atomic and other weapons that the Soviet Union already has."

This quotation was taken from the official verbatim record of Mr. Vyshinsky's remarks.

Earlier, reporters listening to the simultaneous translation of the Soviet delegate's speech recorded him as saying "other countries may (instead of do) not have everything in this field which the Soviet Union already has."

A Russian reporter said he believed Mr. Vyshinsky used the word "perhaps."

Mr. Vyshinsky went on: "Nevertheless, the Soviet Union consistently calls for the prohibition and elimination of these weapons, despite the fact that the atomic weapon—be it in Soviet or in American hands—is equally effective as regards its force and its power."

OLD PROVISIONS

The Soviet resolution was voted on paragraph by paragraph and every provision was rejected.

Most of the provisions of Russia's resolution were old and had been rejected before.

In the past years, the Assembly has approved a Western counter-resolution to the Soviet proposal. But this year, the Western nations did not make any attempt to submit anything in its place.

Mr. Salvador P. Lopez, the Philippines delegate, told the Committee that the theme of Soviet speeches that they alone were dedicated to peace and that the rest were warmongers was "unchanging and monotonous."

Hold-Up By Gang At YMCA

CAIRO, NOV. 26.

A gang of Egyptians, armed with pistols and sub-machine-guns, burst into the YMCA Club in Ismailia today, bound three British and two Egyptian citizens and stole their wallets, watches and fountain pens, according to the British Embassy here.

The gang retreated in two cars which they stole from the YMCA car park, after cutting the telephone wires, it was revealed.—France-Press.

Dr Rhee Flies To Formosa

Military Defence Pact In Offing?

SEOUL, NOV. 27.

President Syngman Rhee flew to Formosa today, possibly to complete a two-front military alliance against Communist China.

Dr Rhee's Constellation plane took off from an airport near Seoul at 8.40 this morning. He was due to arrive in Taipei by supper time.

The trip was described as a "courtesy call" returning President Chiang Kai-shek's 1000 visit to Korea.

However, Gen. Kim Hong Il, Korean Ambassador to Formosa, said earlier that a military defence pact between Nationalist China and South Korea was in the "negotiating stage."

Dr Hollington Tong, a Chinese diplomat, visited Korea several weeks ago and conferred with Dr Rhee and other Korean officials.

Dr Rhee was accompanied by his Foreign Minister, and the Chinese and Korean Ambassadors, a Korean honour guard and the ROK cabinet saw the aged leader off, but 120 American officials were present.

Only yesterday, Dr Rhee conferred in secret with the Korean cabinet and top American officials in Korea. The subject of the talks was not disclosed.

A defence pact between South Korea and Nationalist China was seen as an obvious move by the two nations. Each is violently anti-Communist and each has a well-trained army.

Dr Rhee left from an airport near Seoul aboard the UN Commander Gen. John E. Hull's personal Constellation plane. The plane was made available to Dr Rhee at his request, but South Korean officials said the President would stop at Pusan and may take another plane to Taipei, arriving there in the afternoon.—United Press.

'Rebel' Peers Defeated

LONDON, NOV. 27. The Government last night defeated by 157 votes to 87 a move by "rebel" Conservative peers in the House of Lords to condemn its plans for introducing commercial television to Britain.

The vote took place after a spirited two-day debate, in which a powerful group of Tory Lords urged the Government to drop its scheme to set up a public corporation which would operate TV stations in rivalry with the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Supported by some Liberal and Labour peers, they objected to the idea of time on the stations being rented out to programme companies, who would finance themselves from advertisements.

They agreed that an alternative programme was desirable, but urged that it should be run by the BBC as a public service.—Reuter.

Future Of The BIF In Doubt

LONDON, NOV. 26.

As preparations go ahead to stage the biggest-ever Commonwealth section in the 1954 British Industries Fair, the whole future of the section has suddenly become a matter of doubt.

The question being asked tonight is will next year's Commonwealth section of the BIF be the last?

A report of a special committee set up by the Government to consider the future of the BIF was presented as a White Paper to Parliament tonight. It recommends that a public corporation "managed by businessmen" should be made responsible for the Fair from 1955 onward. But there is no indication anywhere in its 5,000-word report that the committee considered the special case of the Commonwealth section, or if it did, what conclusions it reached.

BUT IN DARK
Although the committee says it took evidence from "the Commonwealth section of the British Industries Fair" its only reference to future Commonwealth participation is the suggestion that the scope of the Fair might be extended by inviting private commercial firms in the Commonwealth to exhibit in appropriate trade sections. Alternatively the committee suggests the Fair might be made "fully international."

Board of Trade officials could throw no further light on the matter. "All we know is what is in the report," a spokesman said.

"One presumes the committee has left the question of Commonwealth participation in the Fair to the new corporation."

Mr. E. G. A. Grimwood, Director of the Hongkong Government London Office, who is responsible for organising the Hongkong stand at the BIF said he had not been asked to give his views to the committee.

He added he proposed to raise the question of the future of the Commonwealth section when the Commonwealth representatives meet next month to discuss arrangements for the 1954 Fair.—London Express Service.

Bombers Attack Mau Mau Lairs

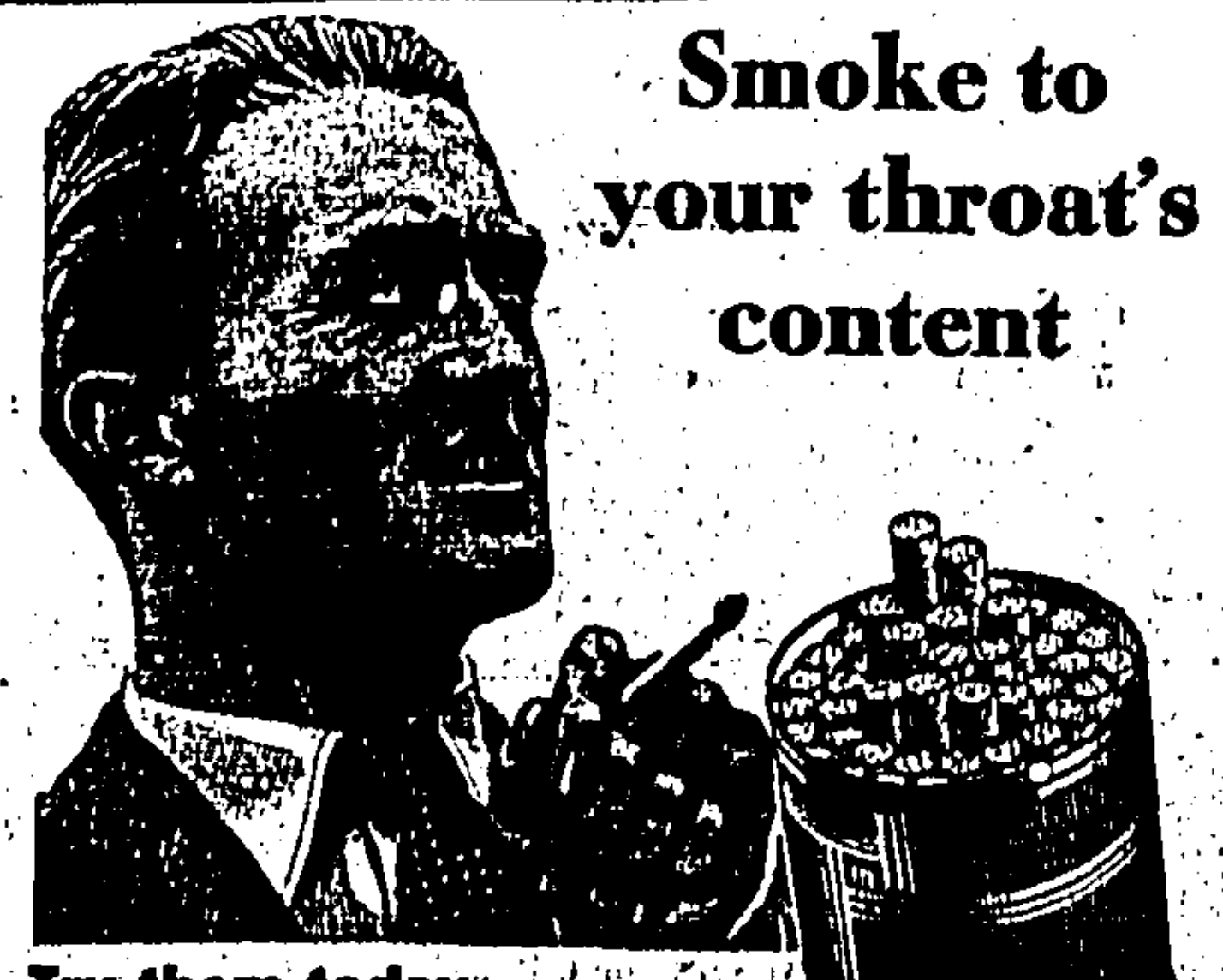
Nairobi, Nov. 26. Four RAF "Lincoln" bombers this afternoon pin-pointed targets in the forested areas south-west of Nairobi where the Mau Mau gangs have acknowledged lairs, it was announced tonight.

The operation began at dawn, when Harvard planes bombed three Mau Mau hide-outs near the edge of the forest. The Lincoln's targets were those Mau Mau elements who had fled into the recesses of the forest to escape the attacks of the Harvard planes.

The total number of bombs dropped by the Lincoln bombers was 40. Of these, 30 were 500 pounders, and four were 1,000 pounders.

The target area was also machinegunned with thousands of rounds of bullets.—France-Press.

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Plain Speaking At UN On Soviet Sincerity & Vyshinsky Barometer

Chasing Income Tax Evaders

London, Nov. 26.
The Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. J. A. Boyd Carpenter, told the House of Commons today that the British Treasury had recovered £7,000,000 so far in unassessed taxes and penalties under a provision of the 1951 Budget.

The provision compels the banks to reveal to the income tax collector the names of the customers receiving interest on their deposits. About 1,200,000 notifications were received, Mr. Boyd Carpenter said. He added that in about one quarter of the cases, the full amount had not previously been declared.

Queen Opens Memorial Park

Kingston, Nov. 26.
Queen Elizabeth today gave indirect approval to a proposed memorial of the West Indies in her reply to a welcoming address in the Jamaican Legislature.

The Queen expressed pleasure that the Jamaican Legislature had invited other British territories in the Caribbean to participate in her welcome here.

She added that, despite the distances which separated them and their diversity, they had shown themselves bound together by a common economic interest and a common political purpose.

Earlier, Her Majesty had opened a memorial park centre here in honour of her father, the late King George VI.

Following her speech to the joint session of the Jamaican Legislature Council in the House of Representatives, the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by the Governor, Sir Hugh Foot, his chief Minister, Mr. Bustamante, and Mayor Cleveland Walker, drove through the city to be cheered by thousands.

From jungle villages and lonely plantations, barefoot natives in brilliant costumes flooded the capital of this Caribbean Colony to hail the Queen.

Forty thousand native children, swinging in a calypso rhythm, sang a Jamaican folk song in an almighty chorus, sending the hic of a busy day.

United Press.

Georgetown, Nov. 26.
Two People's Progressive Party leaders, Nazur Deen and Assemblyman Fred Bowman, charged with sedition, were today released on bail of £500.

The cases were dealt with by a Negro magistrate, Aubrey Fraser. Nazur Deen is 27 years old, and Bowman is 24.

France-Press.

New York, Nov. 26.
Mr. Salvador Lopez, Philippine delegate to the Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, today appealed to the Soviet Union to show by action "that it is genuinely interested in helping to establish the conditions of peace."

Mr. Lopez was speaking on the Soviet proposals "to avert the threat of a new world war and to reduce tension in international relations."

Referring to a statement by the Soviet delegate on November 10, Mr. Lopez said that no one could question "the iron necessity" of the military bases agreement and the mutual defence treaty between the Philippines and the United States, which were caused by "the spreading of Communist contagion."

"Let the Soviet Union go to the Disarmament Commission, and in the spirit of the resolution which we have recently adopted, sincerely to co-operate in devising a formula which will safeguard the security of such, and the peace of all. Let them forgo the easy satisfaction of making venomous speeches, and advancing loaded resolutions. We venture to predict that such an approach would have an almost magical effect on the atmosphere of the Disarmament Commission."

Mr. Lopez said that at the start of a debate on almost any of the grave political questions before the General Assembly, the delegations had learned to wait for the opening statement of the delegation of the Soviet Union.

"We have in fact," he declared, "got into the habit of surmising whether, on a given item, Mr. Vishinsky will make a mild and conciliatory speech, or a tough and angry speech. For as Mr. Vishinsky goes, so goes the temper of the committee, and the hope or hopelessness of reaching an agreement."

SOVIET OPPORTUNITY
"In the domain of action, the Soviet Union had the opportunity to show that it is genuinely interested in helping to establish the conditions of peace. It has

American GI Deserts

Berlin, Nov. 26.
A United States soldier of Polish origin has asked the Polish Government to grant him political asylum, the East German news agency, ADN, said today.

He was Stanislaw Sdanowski, of "P" Company, 26th Infantry Regiment, First Division, who fled to East Germany on November 7, ADN said.

The East Germans handed over Sdanowski to Polish authorities at his own request.

ADN published a letter, alleged to have been sent to the Polish Government by Sdanowski in which he said "I do not want to fight against my relations living in Poland nor against the Polish people, nor the peoples of other countries."

"Should the American Army ever unleash a war against the Polish people, I will do everything within my power to defend my country,"—Reuter.

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Wing Commander Dhenin at home with his wife and children Susan (5) and Christopher (4), who with two other R.A.F. officers, volunteered to pilot a Canberra aircraft through the radio active cloud six minutes after the explosion of the atomic bomb at Woomera Desert, several weeks ago. It was important that human reactions should be recorded at the Woomera tests. The three officers volunteered as "guinea pigs."—(Express Photo).

Polish Note To Britain Follows Familiar Lines

London, Nov. 26.

A Foreign Office spokesman said tonight that Poland's note to Britain asking her to drop her support for the European Army Plan "seems to follow the familiar Russian party line."

He added: "Poland is peculiarly reticent on the subject of East German rearmament. We wonder if the Warsaw Government is sending a note to Russia asking why she has promoted the rearmament of Eastern Germany."

"The East German forces are nothing but police, but we have never heard of policemen who needed an air force and a navy to support them before."

Poland called upon France, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Denmark and Norway last week to drop the European Army Plan.

Poland today appealed to Britain and the United States to abandon their support for the European Army Plan.

Accusing the American and British Governments of not wishing to settle the German problem on a democratic and peaceful basis, the new Polish note said:

"It is of the utmost interest to Poland that the rebirth of an aggressive force on German soil be prevented."

A partitioned and disrupted Germany was a danger spot poisoning European relations, the note said.

The British and American governments were responsible for the present state of affairs, it continued.

They aimed "at transforming the Neo-Nazi, militarised Western Germany into an armed fist of the Atlantic system of aggression and of the conquest of Europe, concealed under the cover of a European defence system."

Creation of the European Army was "tantamount to the embarking of Western Germany upon the road leading to new provocations, adventures, excesses and aggression."

The note said the Bonn and Paris agreements—aimed at giving West Germany near sovereignty and establishing the European Army—were to facilitate the reconstruction and expansion of German war industry in complete violation of the pledges to secure the peaceful character of German post-war economy.

"This industry is being developed with the help of American capital as an increasingly important factor of the armaments race led by the United States, as an arsenal for the new Wehrmacht (the former

For The Queen

Two Canberra students have composed a song which 700 children will sing when the Queen visits Canberra on the royal tour of Australia.

The composers, Allison Loof, 18, and Stewart Ogilvie, 15, are pupils of Canberra High School.

They named their composition "Song of Welcome."

Allison wrote the music—Stewart the lyrics.—China Mail Special.

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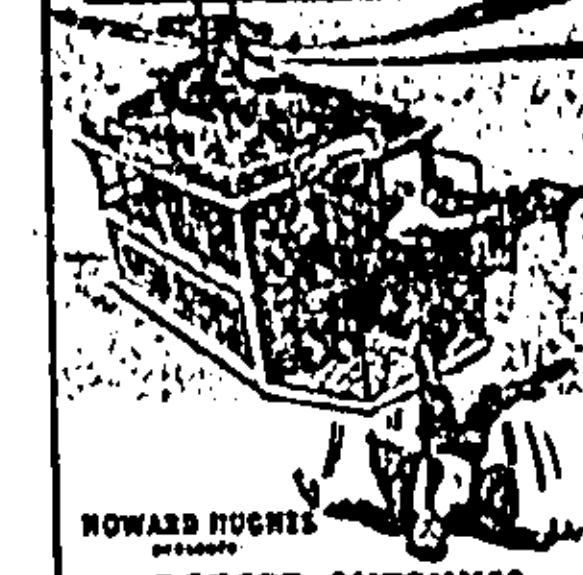
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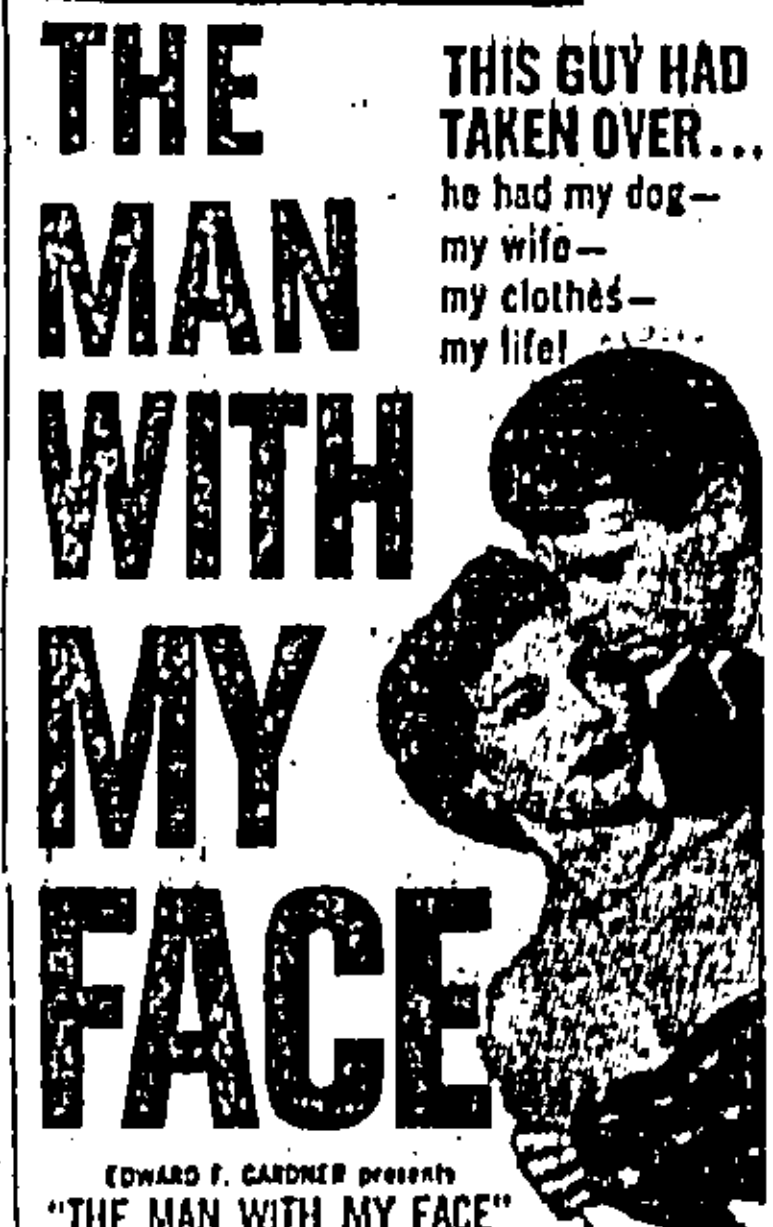
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POP

Sign of the times



BELGIAN EXAMPLE TO FRANCE

Not Expected To Remove Reluctance To Accept E.D.C.

Overwhelming Brussels Vote Heartening

Brussels, Nov. 26.

Today's ratification of the European Defence Community treaty by the Lower House of the Belgian Parliament, which was a foregone conclusion, could hardly remove France's hesitations to accept it, political circles said here tonight.

New Approach To Belgrade On Trieste

London, Nov. 27.

Britain, France and the United States are expected to make a new approach to Yugoslavia shortly in an attempt to reconcile the Belgrade and Rome Governments' attitudes to the calling of a five-power experts conference on Trieste, diplomatic sources said today.

After weeks of diplomatic "soundings" following the conference of the Big Three Foreign Ministers here last month, the position is this:

Italy has accepted a Western proposal for a five-power meeting of experts—Britain, France, United States, Yugoslavia and Italy—to draw up recommendations for a settlement satisfactory to both sides.

But the proposal, put to President Tito and Signor Giuseppe Pella, the Italian Prime Minister, on November 13 provided for an early hand-over to Italy of more administrative posts in Zone A, though not under Anglo-American control.

Yugoslavia is believed to have objected to the plan to transfer more of the administration of Zone A to Italy on the grounds that this would prejudice the work of the five-power conference. It would also mean a partial implementation of the Anglo-American plan of October 8 to hand over complete control of Zone A to Italy, against which Yugoslavia vigorously protested.

It is with the aim of eliminating the conflict between these stands that the Western Powers will make their next move in Belgrade, it is understood. —China Mail Special.

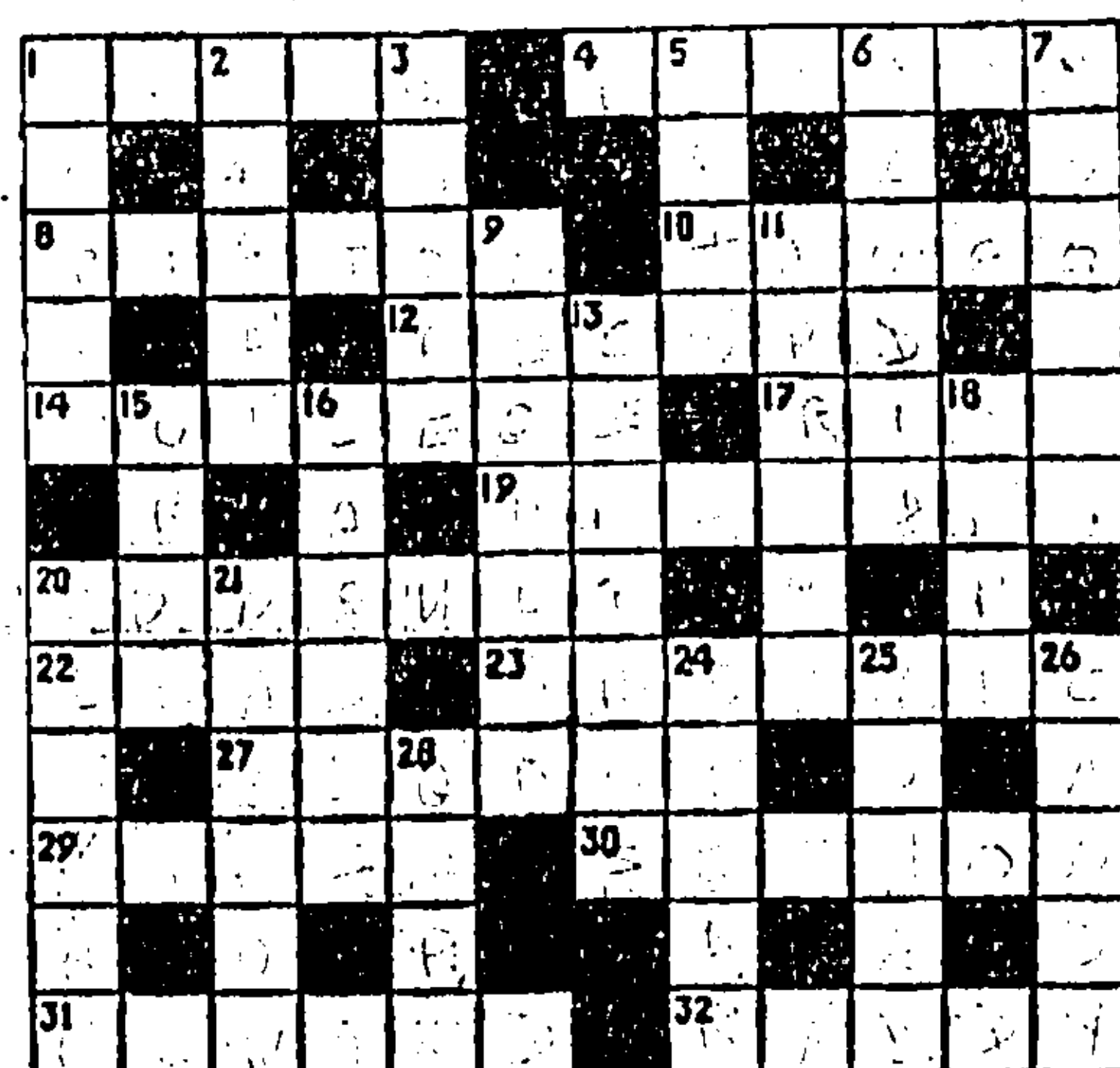
Five Die Of Oil Fumes On Nile

Cairo, Nov. 26.

Five workers were asphyxiated here today while cleaning out the fuel oil tanks of a barge used for river transport of petroleum products.

Several members of the rescue party collapsed from the effects of the oil fumes after bringing the bodies of the five men out of the tanks, but they revived later in a hospital. —France-Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS
1 Lock of hair (5).
2 Rogue (6).
3 Clergyman (6).
4 Dance (5).
5 Registrar (6).
6 Educational establishment (7).
7 Journey (4).
8 Without assistance (7).
9 Ask advice of (7).
10 Meadows (4).
11 Mineral poison (7).
12 Rue (5).
13 Poet (6).
14 Religious discourse (6).
15 Recompense (6).
16 Rosy (5).

DOWN
1 Subject (5).
2 Artist's stand (5).
3 Beach (6).
4 Voice (4).
5 Frank (6).
6 Plundered (6).
7 Orderly (7).
8 Middle points (7).
9 Musical instrument (4).
10 Girls (6).
11 Half (4).
12 Able (6).
13 Limited (6).
14 Guide (5).
15 Wanderer (5).
16 Sweetmark (5).
17 Tackle (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across: 3 Contours, 6 Room, 9 Meditate, 11 Proposal, 13 Belt, 15 Compared, 18 Rideau, 19 Stub, 21 Liverish, 23 Collieries, 26 Tome, 27 Suspects, Down: 1 Stab, 2 Dado, 4 Odds, 6 Toll, 8 Uriage, 7 Scent, 9 Molar, 10 Dazed, 12 Recast, 14 Lolls, 16 Rigid, 17 Dives, 19 Sacks, 20 Allis, 21 Like, 22 Vent, 23 Idol, 24 Hues.

M. Pierre Wigny, a leading Catholic Deputy and rapporteur on the EDC Government Bill, said however tonight:

"It would be wrong to discard completely the influence of our Chamber's overwhelming vote on the prospects and tempo in the creation of the European Defence Community."

"Those, in France, who believe in the destiny of Europe will be greatly heartened by the Belgian decision."

M. Wigny said he had been informed tonight that as a result of the Belgian House's voting, the Luxembourgish Chamber would immediately begin its debate on the ratification of the EDC treaty.

"The bill is sure to obtain a comfortable majority in the Grand Duchy," he said.

Out of the 200 Deputies present in the Chamber, 148 voted in favour of the Government Bill, while three abstained.

Of the 49 adverse votes, eight were from the Catholic Government Party, four were Liberal, 30 Socialist, six Communist and one extreme left-wing Independent.

The opposition to the Bill within the Government Socialist group in the Chamber came as a surprise. No Socialist member agreed to comment on the voting.

Belgian supporters of a united Europe, regardless of political creed, said tonight, however, they felt encouraged as the Defence Community plan had scored "far more than the two-thirds majority required by the Belgian constitution for partial surrender of national sovereignty."

The Belgian 122-year-old constitution is at present being amended by Parliament to bring it in line with the needs of European integration.

SENATE BATTLE
Observers here believe that the "constitutional" majority obtained by the European Army plan in the Lower House will lessen opposition in the Senate, where the Bill has more opponents than in the Chamber.

The Senate is to debate the EDC Bill at the same time as the constitutional changes, which have already been accepted by the Lower House; but the vote on both these is not expected to take place before early spring.

After the Senate's vote on the constitutional changes, Parliament will be dissolved and new elections held within 40 days.

The Government is believed to want to delay the Senate vote until early spring in order not to hold elections in the middle of winter. —China Mail Special.

Men of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers will be on guard duty at the Mid-Ocean Club in Hamilton, Bermuda, when the heads of state of Britain, the United States and France start their conference on December 4. It was announced tonight.

A detachment of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, under the command of Lieut-Col. J.R. Johnson, is expected to arrive in Bermuda by air from Jamaica on November 28 and will share guard duties with troops stationed in Bermuda.

The British Prime Minister, Sir Winston Churchill, President Eisenhower and the French Premier, M. Joseph Laniel, will stay at the club. Other members of their delegations will stay at the Castle Harbour Hotel in Hamilton.

During the absence of Sir Winston at the conference, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Richard Butler, is expected to preside over the British Cabinet. —France-Press.

A spokesman for the Russian Embassy, asked if the USSR planned to request an interview with the former cipher clerk who broke with the Soviet Union in 1946 to unmask an international spy ring, said, "I do not think there will be any comment on that. It is a matter for Canada and the United States, not a matter that concerns us."

Gouzenko has been charged officially as a "capital offender" by Russia and is living in Canada with RCMP protection as a Canadian citizen. —United Press.

Soviet Shies Off Gouzenko
Ottawa, Nov. 26.

Russia's diplomatic representatives here are shying away from the Canadian United States controversy over whether Igor Gouzenko should testify for the United States Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee.

A spokesman for the Russian Embassy, asked if the USSR planned to request an interview with the former cipher clerk who broke with the Soviet Union in 1946 to unmask an international spy ring, said, "I do not think there will be any comment on that. It is a matter for Canada and the United States, not a matter that concerns us."

Gouzenko has been charged officially as a "capital offender" by Russia and is living in Canada with RCMP protection as a Canadian citizen. —United Press.

Cambodian King Will Abandon Much Power
Phnom Penh, Nov. 26.

King Norodom Sihanouk told the Cambodian people today that he would abandon much of his royal power after the nation's first general elections.

In a broadcast aimed at forcing early elections, the King said that he would become a constitutional monarch once the poll is taken.

Norodom demanded leadership of the Cambodian delegation to independence talks with France. When the Paris Government has granted Cambodia major concessions toward self-rule, "Then my mission will be ended," he said.

The nationalist-minded Democratic Party—long has clamoured for elections to set up a constitutional assembly. Premier Chan Nolk last week postponed the elections from January to next June.

Hearing of the King's plans he reversed himself today and said that he would step down unless the poll was organized soon.

In his message the King said that his mission was to seek national independence and a peaceful union of his country. Both, he said, were close to realization.

He warned that Cambodia's freedom would mean financial difficulties and hard work for the people.

"Our country is in a difficult position," he said, "but if we prefer democracy we must accept the consequences even when they are bad."

"To prove finally that I do not seek to seize personal power and to convince doubters who think I want to keep absolute power I ask permission to abandon power and to step out of the framework of the Government so as to deliver this power into the hands of the people in whom I have confidence." —United Press.



The Queen Mother stops to chat to assembled models at Lady Kenneth Clark's house at Hampstead when, last week, she was attending a private fashion show by London's Big Ten designers. The model third from left is Eileen Cavalla, once a Soho "barrow girl" and later a bus conductress. (Central Press).

Israeli Accused Of Preferences For Christians

Jerusalem, Nov. 26.

The world's only Jewish state was today under fire in its own backyard for discriminating against the Jewish religion and religious education institutions.

Plagued by difficulties with its Moslem neighbours, Israel's Government is under growing public pressure to stop its preferential treatment of Christian schools and institutions.

Israel is liberally sprinkled with Christian communities and even more so with Christian missions, schools, and clergy. With a cautious eye on the Vatican and the Western Powers, the Government has scrupulously kept its hands off the conduct of Christian schools.

The Government's policy on Christian schools may be good diplomacy, but it has not been well received domestically. All Israeli schools are subject to state control, including extreme orthodox institutions. While the state holds the right to inspect Christian schools, it has never been exercised.

Catholic and Protestant schools maintain that they do not attempt to persuade Jewish or Moslem children to turn Christian. School prayers, they say, are for the already faithful. The mission schools frankly admit attracting children by offering clothing, free board and medical care.

The Government's studious ignoring of Christian proselytism has given rise to strong public protests in Tel-Aviv, Haifa, and Jerusalem, where protest societies have been formed.

"BRIBERY AND COERCION"
The Jerusalem society, headed by a leading Rabbi, has protested against what it calls "bribery and coercion of infants away from their homes."

Meetings have been organised in immigrant camps to warn the missions to stay away, and thousands of students in Jerusalem broke windows in missions there. The city's chief Rabbi publicly castigated missionaries for their activities, and protest groups alleged that certain Catholic missions, attempting to convert Israelis, offered to pay for several families' passage to Argentina in return.

The Government is following a policy of maintaining the status quo. New missionaries are having difficulty getting entry permits: the Baptists have complained they would not get permission to add to their school staff at Nazareth; another Baptist teacher was refused a tourist visa to Israel.

On the other hand, the Government continues to grant permission to missionaries and priests replacing others in positions established before the State was formed.

Christian institutions generally have no difficulties operating in this Jewish State.

WESTERN APPROVAL
There have been several indications over recent years of Western approval of Israel's religious policy.

Pope Pius XII indicated the importance attached to the position of Catholic people and clergy by appointing the Rev. Alberto Gori of the Franciscan Order as Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem.

This Patriarchate includes Palestine, Jordan and the Island of Cyprus.

The World Council of Churches entered into negotiations with Israel leaders on the disposition of Church and Mission property there valued at more than \$50,000,000.

Israel promised to recognise ownership of all Church and Mission owned property without distinction as to religion, race or nationality, in so far as it pertained to the interests of the World Council of Churches and the International Missionary Council. —United Press.

Left Behind A Trade Mark
Melbourne, Nov. 26.

Teeth marks on an almost severed ear may lead to the arrest of two men who assaulted a motorist and stole the car he was driving, police said here.

Motorist George Lawson, 30, a badly-ill part of the road they attacked him, pulled him from the car, and left him semi-conscious by the road while they drove off.

Hospital treatment later revealed the teeth marks which police think may be identifiable. —China Mail Special.

Queen Mother Attends Fashion Show

WEAKNESSES IN INTERNAL BUILD OF FRANCE & ITALY

Washington, Nov. 26.

Democratic Senator Mansfield reported today that while France and Italy have made great strides toward economic recovery both countries still have much to do to raise the living standards of their people.

United States aid had been largely instrumental in restoring the economic balance in the two countries but further moves to direct the benefits to the lower levels of society could be made only by the countries themselves.

Mr. Mansfield recently returned from a trip to Europe and South-East Asia.

He made a formal written report today to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee which authorized his trip.

The Senator, a former member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and a former United States delegate to the United Nations, spoke approvingly of personnel reductions made in the administrative offices of Europe—particularly France.

But he added that these reductions "have not been accomplished without confusion or without working hardship on individual employees."

"It would appear that these adverse results could have been mitigated if there had been more effective planning in Washington," he said.

He observed that the economic portion of the aid programme in France "is rapidly approaching termination" and that "what remains is almost exclusively military and it is handled in a large part by the Department of Defence."

FRENCH RESPONSIBILITY
Mr. Mansfield said it was possible that administrative techniques had been at fault but that "on the other hand it might be that the difficulty rests not with the manner in which the aid programme was carried out but with weaknesses in the internal economic structure of France and the great burden which that nation bears for defence in Europe, the Far East and elsewhere."

The correction of these weaknesses "is and must remain primarily a responsibility of the French, not of the United States," Mr. Mansfield declared.

"The charge is made that some Italians have grown rich in American aid while the vast majority have been largely unaffected. It is also contended that our aid has tended to affect the economic structure. It is very unlikely, however, that American aid, regardless of its form, could have offset the economic problems of Italy which are far greater than those of France."

"There are largely problems of too few resources to support the population and of the modernisation of Italy's economic institutions. The latter must be dealt with by the Italian people themselves. The former is part of the problem of Western Europe generally." —United Press.

MARSHALL PLAN
Mr. Mansfield said that the Marshall Plan was a "key factor in saving France from slipping into the totalitarian void."

It helped to restore faith in the capacity of free men to co-operate in the preservation of freedom.

"Against these positive accomplishments, however," he added, "there are some negatives. Agricultural output has not improved to any great extent. Financial

Liberals Offer New Plan To Solve The Saar Problem
Bonn, Nov. 26.

The Liberal Democrat Party today issued a new plan providing for a provisional settlement of the Saar problem.

The plan, devised by Dr. Heinrich Schneider, leader of the Deutsche Partei Saar (German Saar Party), which is banned by the Saar government, is based on the assumption that the Federal Republic has not the necessary power to sign a treaty in the name of Germany as a whole, and therefore, cannot renounce Germany's political claims to any territory. Consequently, any agreement made now would be of a temporary nature.

Dr. Schneider proposed the implementation of a real European policy in the Saar, which, omitting for the moment the legal viewpoints of the two countries claiming the territory, would not prejudice a final settlement of the problem, which would take place after the signing of a peace treaty between Germany and her former enemies.

Schneider's plan contains the following provisions:—

(1) Freedom of movement, with no visa or passport requirements, for all the Saar inhabitants to travel in all other European countries.

(2) Progressive extension of the Franco-Saar agreements, within the framework of European economic unification; introduction of the German Deutschmark as legal currency on the same footing as the franc, and as a result, the creation of a German bank in the Saar as a first step in the free exchange of all European currencies; progressive cancellation of customs barriers; and the setting up of Franco-German mining companies.

(3) Implementing all the "most favoured nation" clauses in the trade agreements.

(4) The creation of a Franco-German Saar committee taking the place of an arbitration court, and administering Saar interests in the fields of domestic policy and defence.

(5) Implementing the "domestic duties" for post, telephone, and telegraph communications between the Saar and all other European countries. —France-Press.

Big Cut In Military Aid Planned
Washington, Nov. 26.

The American Defence Department and the Foreign Operations Administration are planning to reduce military aid credits to western Europe by about \$1,000,000,000 next year, a reliable source revealed.

No definite decisions have yet been made.

President Eisenhower will incorporate this reduction in the draft budget which he will submit to Congress for the next financial year beginning on July 1, 1954, officials of the two departments revealed.

It is considered that the reduction will not endanger security, since for at least two more years, American war materials will continue to be sent to Europe at the present rate; as factories will continue to fill orders placed through credits voted previously.

The reasons for the reduction, also indicated by the FOA head, Mr. Harold Stassen, in his last report, will be mainly as follows:

(1) The West European countries cannot absorb greater quantities of American war materials without a corresponding increase in their own military budgets, an increase not envisaged at the moment.

(2) The amount of war materials sent to Europe now appears greater than had been forecast. —France-Press.

Suicide Knife Concealed In Fruit
Bangkok, Nov. 26.

An attempt by a Yunnanese wife to smuggle a knife into a gaol where her husband is being held on charges of opium smuggling, was frustrated by the Police today.

Guards at the prison became suspicious of peapod fruit brought with other food by the wife of the man. They opened the fruit and found the knife hidden inside.

A Police source said that on interrogation it was learned that the knife was for the man to commit suicide.

Meanwhile, the wives of even other suspects—all Thai women—who followed their husbands when they were arrested and brought here from Chiangmai, gathered in front of the residence of Police General Phao Salyan. They demanded to see his wife.

The wife of the Police chief sent word through a servant to tell the Yunnanese women that they should go and see the officers in charge of the cases. The women refused to budge but they waited a long time in vain and finally left. —United Press.

A Peshawar Episode
Peshawar, Nov. 26.

A convict being transferred from one gaol to another persuaded an escorting policeman to let him visit his home here—where he got a gun and shot the policeman dead.

The convict who was serving a 14-year-sentence for double murder had been put in charge of two constables, but one of them took time off to visit his home. While he was away the convict talked the other into hiring a taxi to the convict's home.

When they got there, the convict went inside and came out with a gun and some friends, shot the policeman and stole the taxi.

He was re-arrested three days later. —China Mail Special.

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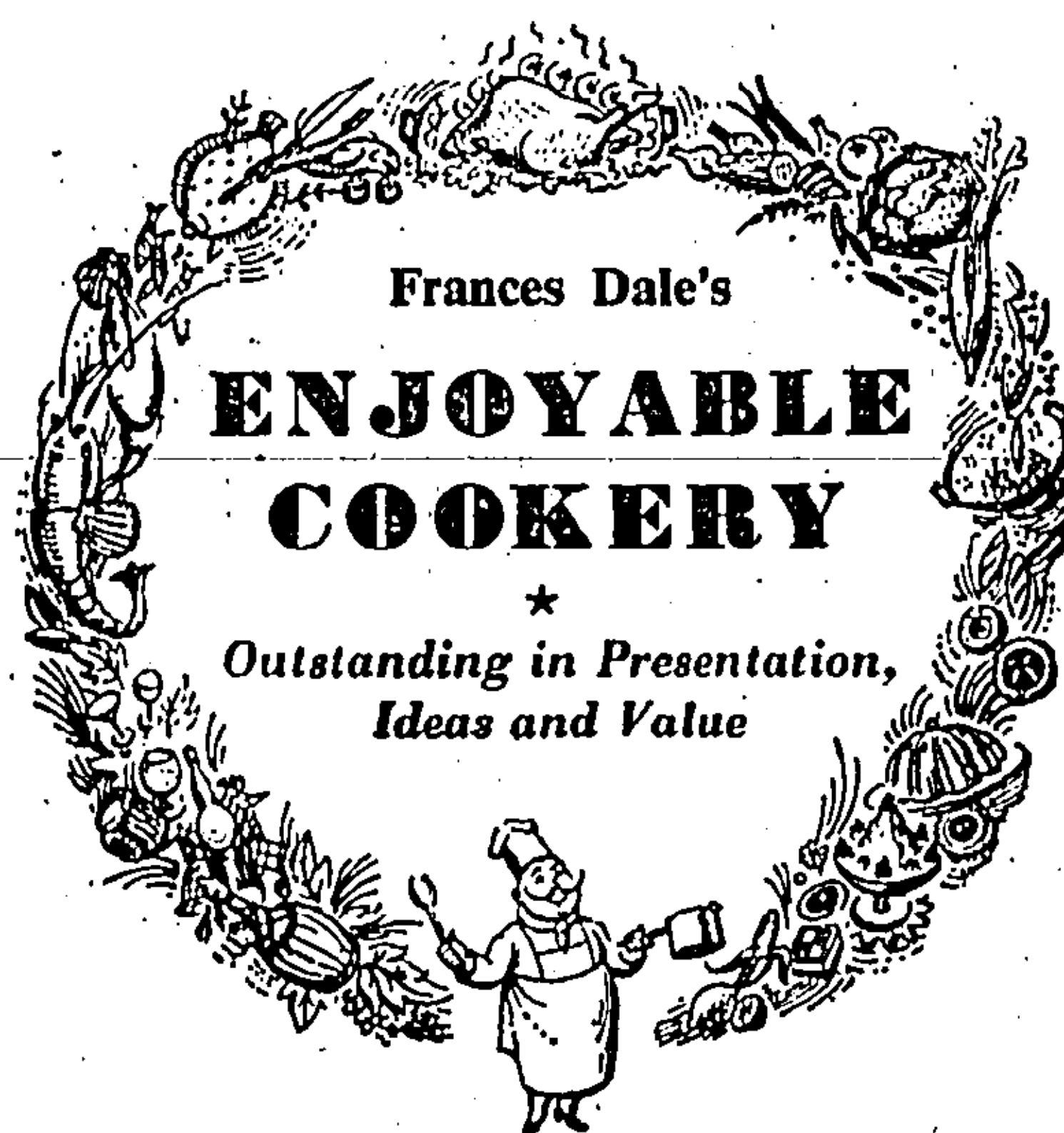
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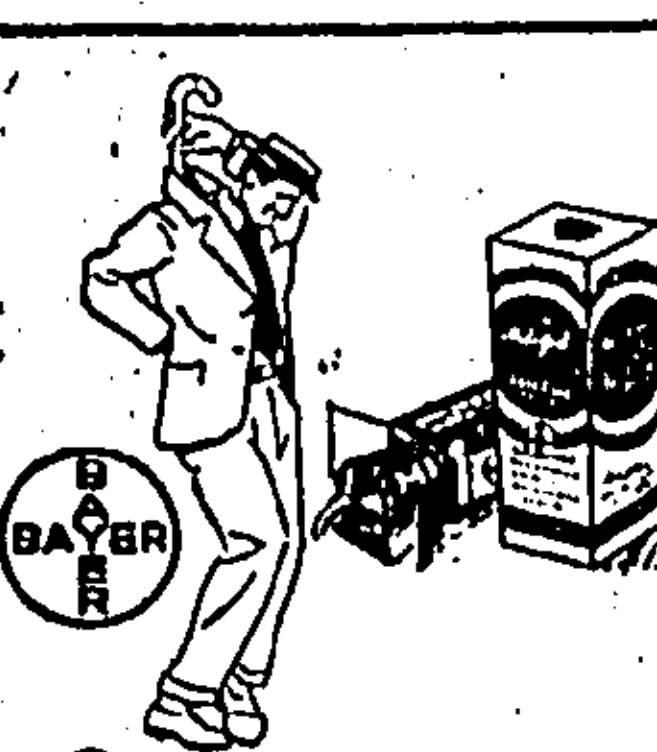
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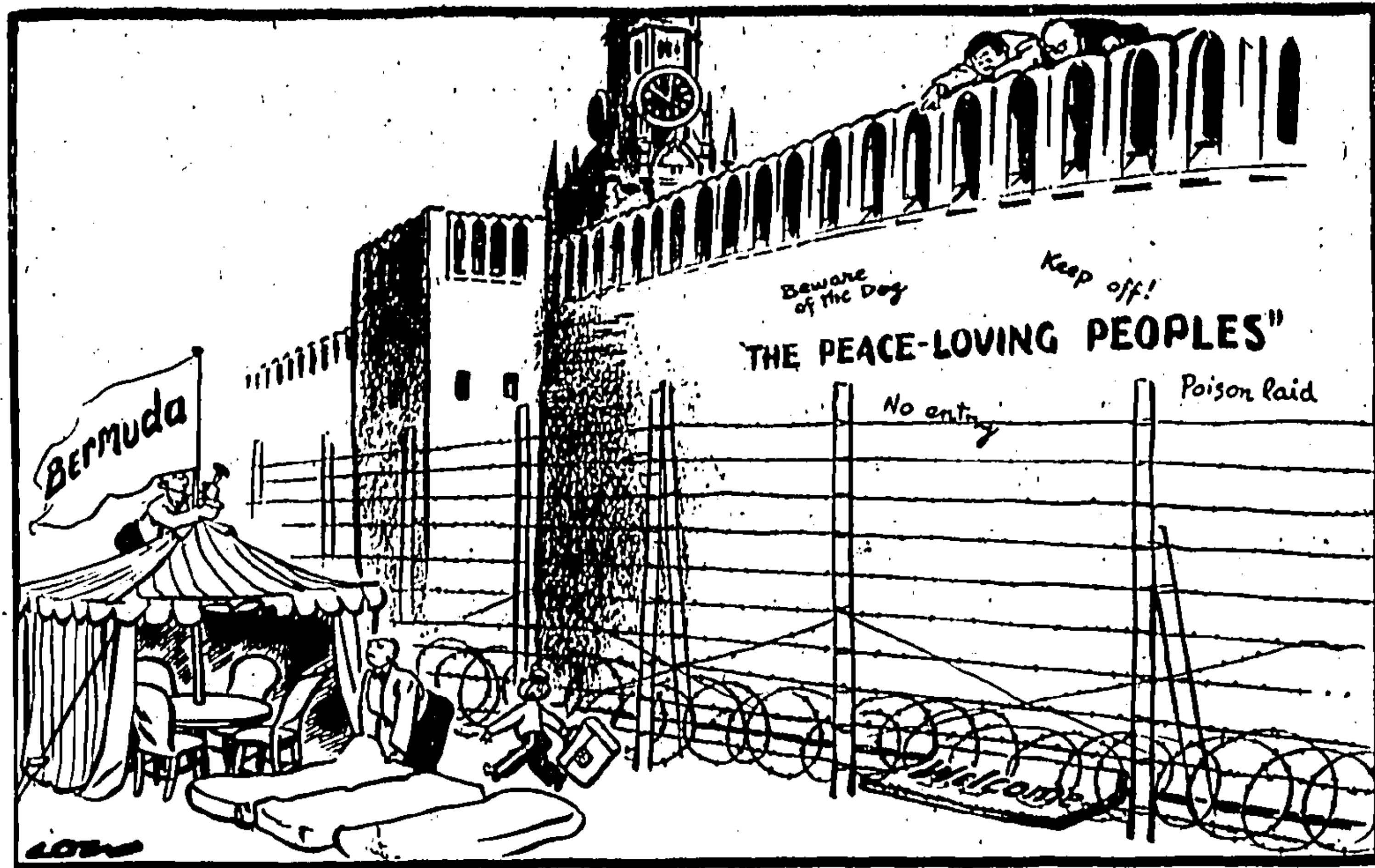


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"TRIUMPH AND TRAGEDY" --- CHAPTER 12

THE GREAT PURSUIT OF THE ENEMY

By Sir Winston Churchill

GEN. EISENHOWER, in accordance with previous and agreed arrangements, assumed direct command of the land forces in Northern France on Sept. 1, 1944. These comprised the British 21st Army Group, under Field-Marshal Montgomery, and the American 12th Army Group, under Gen. Omar Bradley, whose operations Montgomery had hitherto controlled.

Eisenhower disposed of five armies in all. In Montgomery's 21st Army Group were the First Canadian Army, under Gen. Crerar, and the Second British Army, under Gen. Dempsey; a total of 14 divisions and seven armoured brigades. On their right, under the 12th U.S. Army Group, were the First Army, under Gen. Hodges, the Third Army, under Gen. Patton, and the Ninth Army, not yet operational, under Gen. Simpson.

Eisenhower thus wielded more than 37 divisions, or over half a million fighting men. Each Army Group had its own Tactical Air Force, the whole being under the control of Air Chief Marshal Leigh-Mallory.

THIS great army was driving before it the remnants of the German armies in the West, who were harassed day and night by our dominating air forces. The enemy were still about 17 divisions strong, but until they could re-form and were reinforced from the homeland there was little light left in most of them. Gen. Speidel, Rommel's former Chief of Staff, has described their plight:

An orderly retreat became impossible. The Allied motorised armies surrounded the slow and exhausted German foot divisions in separate groups and smashed them up. There were no German ground forces of any importance that could be thrown in, and next to nothing in the air.

Eisenhower planned to thrust north-eastwards in the greatest possible strength, and to the utmost limit of his supplies. The main effort was to be made by the British 21st Army Group, whose drive along the Channel coast would not only overrun the launching sites of the flying bomb, but also take Antwerp. Without the vast harbour of this city no advance across the lower Rhine and into the plains of Northern Germany was possible.

The 12th U.S. Army Group was also to pursue the enemy, its First Army keeping abreast of the British while the remainder, bearing eastwards towards Verdun and the upper Meuse, would prepare to strike towards the Saar.

either towards the Ruhr or the Saar. Whichever was chosen, the forces should be given all the resources and maintenance they needed. He urged that the rest of the front should be restrained for the benefit of the major thrust, which should be placed under one commander, himself or Bradley as the case might be. He believed it would probably reach Berlin, and considered that the Ruhr was better than the Saar.

BUT Eisenhower held to his plan. Germany still had reserves in the homeland, and he believed that if a relatively small force were thrust far ahead across the Rhine it would play into the enemy's hands. He thought it was better for the 21st Army Group to make every effort to get a bridgehead over the Rhine, while the 12th advanced as far as they could against the Siegfried Line.

Strategists may long debate these issues. Their discussion caused no check in the pursuit. The number of divisions that could be sustained, and the speed and range of their advance, depended, however, entirely on harbours, transport, and supplies. Relatively little ammunition was being used, but food and above all petrol governed every movement. Cherbourg and the "Mulberry" harbours at Arromanches were the only ports we had, and these were daily being left farther behind.

The front line was still sustained from Normandy, and each day about 20,000 tons of supplies had to be carried over ever-increasing distances, together with much material for mending roads and bridges and building airfields. The British ports, when captured, would be even more remote, but the Channel ports from Havre northwards, and especially Antwerp, if we could capture it before it was too seriously damaged, were prizes of vital consequence.

ANTWERP was thus the immediate aim of Montgomery's Army Group which now had its first chance to show its mobility. The Second Army led the advance north of the Seine towards Belgium, grounding one corps and using its transport to sustain the others. The XXXth Corps was in the van. Its 11th Armoured Division captured the commander of the Seventh German Army at his breakfast in Amiens on Aug. 31.

The frontier towns so well known to the British Expeditionary Force of 1940, and, at least by name, to their predecessors a quarter of a century before—Arras, Douai, Lille, and many others—were soon reached. Brussels, hastily evacuated by the Germans, was entered by the Guards Armoured Division on Sept. 3, as everywhere in Belgium, our troops had a splendid welcome and were much helped by the well-organised Resistance.

Thence the Guards turned east for Louvain, and the 11th

Armoured entered Antwerp on Sept. 4, where, to our surprise and joy, they found the harbour almost intact. So swift had been the advance—over 200 miles in under four days—that the enemy had been run off their legs and given no time for their usual and thorough demolition. Farther to the west the XIIIth Corps met more resistance, but reached their principal objective, Ghent, on Sept. 5.

Of course this pace could not last. The forward leap was over and the check was evident before we sailed to Quebec. The enemy managed to destroy the crossings over the Albert Canal between Antwerp and Hasselt, and the XXXth Corps found it defended by about 10 battalions, some of them quite fresh. The Guards forced a crossing west of Hasselt on Sept. 6, but they had a hard fight and it was not till four days later that they reached the Meuse-Scheldt canal and took a bridge which was still intact.

MEANWHILE the First Canadian Army had the heavy and responsible task of clearing the western flank. Their commander, Gen. Crerar, had under him the 1st British Corps and the 11th Canadian Corps, which included the Polish Armoured Division. Their main task was to clear the Channel ports from Havre to the north, occupy the flying-bomb sites, and establish themselves on the south shore of the Scheldt.

Although Antwerp was in our hands, our ships could only reach it through the winding, difficult estuary of the Scheldt, and the Germans held both banks. These hard and costly operations were to fall principally on this Canadian Army, and much depended on their success.

The 1st British Corps crossed the Seine near Rouen, swung left-handed, and on Sept. 2 the 51st Highland Division occupied St. Valery, the scene of the tragedy to its parent unit in June of 1940. The left of the Corps turned, and advanced on Havre, where a garrison of over 11,000 resisted fiercely. In spite of bombardment from the sea by 15-inch guns, and more than 10,000 tons of bombs from the air, the Germans did not surrender Havre till Sept. 12.

MEANWHILE the Canadian Corps, on their right, had moved swiftly. Dieppe, where they repaid their old scores of 1942, fell to them on Sept. 1. Boulogne and Calais were invested by Sept. 6, then Dunkirk. By Sept. 8 the Canadian Army had cleared all the Pas de Calais, with its flying-bomb launching sites, and reached Bruges. Ghent was taken by the Polish Armoured Division.

Boulogne, with nearly 10,000 prisoners, fell on Sept. 22, and Calais on Sept. 30. Dunkirk, with its garrison of 12,000, was only meted, as the advance to the Scheldt was far more urgent. Here for the moment we must leave the Canadians to follow the fortunes of the American Army

Their advance beyond Paris had also been conducted with all the thrustful impulse of Bradley and his ardent officers. After crossing the Seine on the right of the British, the First U.S. Army made for Namur and Liege. They reached Charleroi and Mons by Sept. 3, cutting off and capturing a large pocket of 30,000 Germans southeast of Mons; then, wheeling to the east, they liberated Liege on Sept. 8 and the city of Luxembourg two days later.

RESISTANCE was increasing, but on Sept. 12 they forced on to the German frontier on a 60-mile front and pierced the Siegfried Line south of Aachen. In a fortnight they had freed all Luxembourg and Southern Belgium.

The Third Army captured Verdun on Aug. 31 and crossed the Meuse. A week later they had enough petrol to advance to the Moselle. The enemy had scraped up sufficient strength to defend the river, and Metz held a substantial and meted garrison. However, by Sept. 16 bridgeheads were won at Nancy and just south of Metz.

As already related, the Seventh U.S. Army and the First French Army, now formed into the Sixth Army Group under General Devers, coming up from their landing in Southern France, had met patrols from Patton's army west of Dijon on Sept. 11. Swinging to the east, they drew level with the general advance on a line from Epinal southwards to the Swiss frontier.

This was the end of the great pursuit. For the next few months we could only advance after very hard fighting. Everywhere enemy resistance was stiffening, and our supplies had been stretched to the limit. These had to be restored and the forward troops reinforced and replenished for the coming autumn battles.

DURING our voyage to Quebec the Joint Intelligence Committee had furnished a report on "German Capacity to Resist," which I deemed somewhat optimistic, and I had minuted to the Chiefs of Staff as follows:

I have now read this report, and have not noticed any facts in it of which I was not already aware. Generally speaking, I consider it errs on the side of optimism. At the present time we are at a virtual standstill and progress will be very slow.

Apart from Cherbourg and Arromanches, we have not yet obtained any large harbours. The Germans intend to defend the mouth of the Scheldt, and are still retreating in the northern suburbs of Antwerp. Brest has not been taken, in spite of very heavy fighting, and at least six weeks will be needed after it is taken before it is available. Lorient still holds out.

No attempt has been made to take and clear the port of St. Nazaire, which is about twice as good as Brest and twice as

Newell Rogers Reporting America

The Old Country Astonishes

LONDON New York. LONDON astonishes an American just back from his first trip.

Mr. H. J. Atkinson, ex-commodore of the Boston Yacht Club, had expected to find some food shortages, people not too well dressed, and not many new cars.

"Imagine my surprise to find a great many more chauffeur-driven cars in London than I have ever seen in New York," he writes in the Wall Street Journal.

"In fact, one evening I counted chauffeur-driven Rolls-Royce automobiles going by Hyde Park Corner at the rate of about 250 an hour."

"When you realise that the purchase tax alone on a Rolls-Royce in England is over 6,000 dollars (\$24,420) it is pretty hard to imagine how these folks can be in such tough shape that they require aid from taxpayers in the United States."

Mr. Atkinson also says: "I never saw more milk coats and

expensive clothing than in this supposedly bomb-out city."

ALL Detroit's motor car makers are in production at the same time for the first time in more than four months. Strikes or lay-offs have kept one or the other idle.

Output will go over the 6,000,000 mark this year. But L. L. Coburn, head of the Chrysler Corporation, predicts a cut to 5,000,000 in 1954.

Makers face a choice of lower output or lower prices.

AMONG 200 books presented by the U.S. Booksellers' Association to President Eisenhower is "The Speeches of Adlai Stevenson." He made them while standing against the President in the 1952 election.

THEY have been totting up the wages of beauty and Mrs. United States, who was in that London M.A.s Universe contest, comes out a bad third. For 19-year-old Myrna Hansen merely wins her trip to London and a film contract worth 160 dollars weekly.

Mrs. America, winner of the Atlantic City bathing contest, a 21-year-old named Evelyn Ay, will gather in about 40,000 dollars without visiting London.

Even Mrs. America, Mrs. Erna Snyder, a brunette housewife of 28, will bring home around 20,000 dollars.

A BASEBALL league covering 1,500 miles of land and sea is a possibility next year.

Havana, Cuba, a red-hot baseball town wants to have a club in the International League. The league already includes the Canadian cities of Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal, and the American cities of Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse. Richmond, Virginia, is also a likely recruit.

AT 16 Francis Dempsey, who arrived from the green countryside of Kilkenny on November 1, has run away from his uncle's home in Philadelphia because he is "homesick for a horse."

At 26 John Nowicki, of Chicago, kidnapped his employer's wife in her red sports car because "I was just crazy about that car."

A HOUSEWIVES' helicopter service is to be a feature of a 35,000,000 dollar shopping centre in New York. It will be built on Long Island, just beyond the city limits, and there will be parking space for 10,000 cars.

SHERIFF Robert Stockdale of Terrage County, Ohio, rejects an average 3,000 dollars (more than \$1,000) a month in bribes and gratuities.

He is no ordinary sheriff. On Sundays he preaches in the Freedom Methodist Church, and is also professor of elocution in a university.

But Sheriff Bob, ex-Magna officer, is also "plenty tough." He can draw like lightning, and is the best police shot in a county of 6,000,000 people.

Rackets and gambling houses flourished before Sheriff Bob took over. There were ten murders in one year. Now the gangsters are moving out.

MOUSETRAPS encrusted with sequins are on sale. The "jewelled mousetrap" costs three dollars (one guinea), about ten times as much as the plain killer.

TAIKOO SUGAR

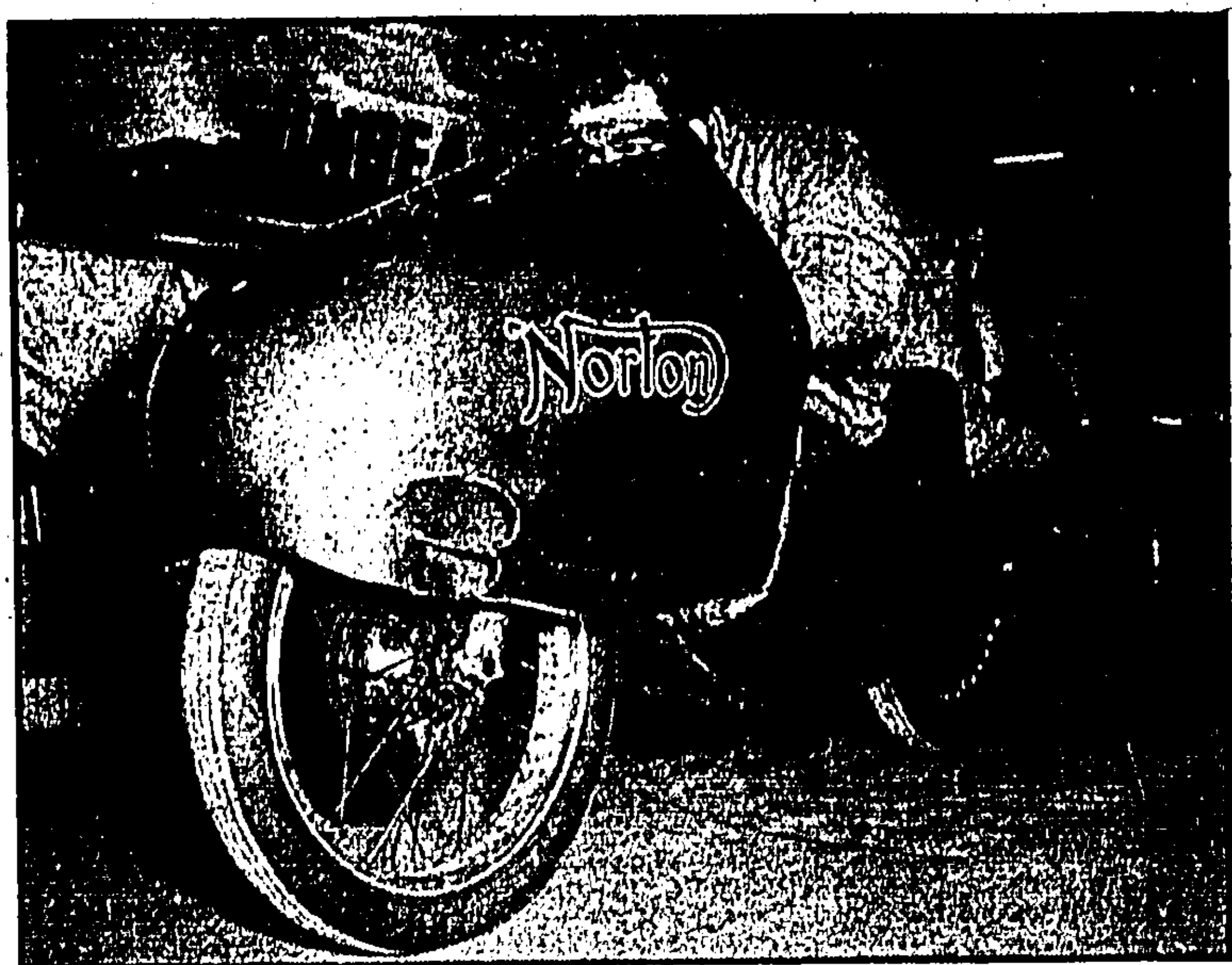
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By PETER LOVEGROVE

THE "FLYING FISH"



The "Flying Fish", the streamlined Norton motorcycle which recently broke the world hour record at 134 miles an hour on the Montlhéry track, Paris, pictured at Earl's Court, London, where it was exhibited in the Cycle and Motorcycle Show. —Reuterphoto.

WHAT'S GONE WRONG AT NEWCASTLE?

By W. CAPEL KIRBY

What's wrong with Newcastle United? Plenty, it seems. "No team spirit, no team," said the taxi-driver. "International players and the boss daggers drawn," said the railway porter. "Jealousy on the ground staff," said the barber who cut my hair.

"Staleness due to too much of the wrong kind of training, and to cheese-paring," said the supporters with whom I mingled on the terraces.

People who take sides in these matters, and that means nearly everyone in Newcastle, have all got one idea or another why the team which not so long ago went back to Tyneside in triumph after winning the F.A. Cup twice in succession now has one of the most deplorable home records in the First Division.

What is it all about? That's what I have spent the past week trying to solve. First, Frank Brennan, the big Scottish centre half, has been sorted out as a victim of slanderous tongue-wagging. It said his position has been made insecure because he opened a sports outfitting business in opposition to director-manager Stan Seymour, now club chairman.

"UTTER ROT"
Linked with this ridiculous and unfounded allegation is the assertion that players' staleness is due to afternoon training

sessions introduced for the sole purpose of limiting the amount of time Brennan can devote to his business activities.

"What utter rot," said Mr Seymour. "Having realised a lifelong ambition of rising from the rank of player to chairman do you honestly think for one moment I would let personal issues jeopardise the club's prospects of League or Cup honours in my term of office?"

"What about Alf McMichael?" I asked. "Is it true he is being victimised because the club was not keen to release him for the Irish tour of Canada?"

"Not at all," replied Mr Seymour. "When McMichael and Tommy Casey were invited to be members of the Irish touring party we felt that, in view of our Irish South African trip, it would be in the interest of McMichael if we refused permission for him to travel, and rescinded the

decision only after receiving a guarantee that he played in only a limited number of matches.

"CALL ME STAN"
On the question of alleged lack of team spirit, due to cheese-paring, the Newcastle chairman was most emphatic. "We have always treated our players well at St James's Park. We were the first to introduce subsistence money when the lads were away from home, and we dropped supplying their mid-day meals only when the food situation eased, and most of the players preferred home cooking."

"Regarding team spirit. When I took over the chairmanship I called everybody together and said: 'Although I am now chairman, keep calling me Stan. You don't have to knock twice to see me.'"

"The first player to knock on the door after that informal chat was Alf McMichael. Did he ask for his transfer? No! He wanted another house, preferably in the West End, where he and his wife had made a lot of friends."

Chatting with the players, I find their only real grievance is being hauled back for more training after lunch.

EASY ON EATS

Leaving the ground just after noon, one of the players said: "This business of coming back again is robbing us of a good mid-day meal. We work up a healthy appetite in the morning, but don't let ourselves go at lunch because there's more sprinting in the afternoon."

Whether the signing of Ivor Broadis and Alan Monkhouse is the answer to Newcastle's slump is highly problematical. Broadis can be masterly or mediocre. In the mood he is one of the neatest and neippiest inside forwards in all four countries.

There is also a big query mark against Monkhouse, who has only just hit the headlines after five years with a Third Division club.

After travelling to London and Manchester for Newcastle's two new forwards, Mr Will Taylor, club vice-chairman, said to me: "If you've found anything drastically wrong with Newcastle you know a great deal more than we do on the board. By signing Monkhouse and Broadis we have given the answer about any reluctance to spend money on securing new blood, and will spend more if necessary. Our duty is to the customers—the best customers in the world—and we are not going to fail them."

"The trouble is in the board room," said Ernest Pringle, chairman of the Shareholders' Association.

"There are only about three active directors who take a real interest in the club. In fact, we would like a Board of Trade inquiry into the running of the club."

The standard of football being served up these days is our standing. In fact, my Association have gone into the possibility of starting a new club in these parts.

"I don't consider the two latest signings will solve our playing troubles. We still need two first-class inside forwards."

FILM SHOP.....By CLEMENT JONES

Women Today Are As Commercial As Cash Registers

Says HUMPHREY BOGART

"The trouble with women today," snarled Humphrey Bogart, "is that they're as commercial as cash registers."

"They measure a successful marriage with a financial yardstick," Bogie continued on a Columbia sound stage where he is enacting the role of Captain Queeg in "The Caine Mutiny."

"My wife is from the old school. She still thinks after years of marriage that happiness can buy money. But from what I see around me today women are too commercial. What's happened to the simple little girl who used to say two can live as cheaply as one and mean it?"

Bogart said a girl today mouths that philosophy while she's engaged to the unsuspecting male, but then promptly proves it's impossible after the man's head begins to

NOT A BAKERY

"She starts telling him about Tom, Dick and Harry, all of whom are making money hand over fist as they reap the harvest with all the 'good' things in life," he continued. "After a while the poor guy begins to feel like a miserable failure. For the first time he gets a sense of claustrophobia in his bedroom house. Suddenly, even the one bathroom becomes an immediate problem."

"His wife has inferred that a two-bathroom deal is a mark of success. From a happy-go-lucky type the husband begins to change into a worrier. He gives his wife the cheque and lets her assume the financial duties. And men, once you start turning the pay cheque over to your wife, that's the end of the whole ball game. You're a dead pigeon. You lose your soul and your money."

From then on, Bogie added, the man suspects he's married to a collection agency. Instead of love talk, it's now the price of steaks and the rundown condition of last year's car, or a honey of a fur coat that's a steal at some sale.

"At this point," he said, "the wedding bells sound like cash register chimes."

"It's all right for a husband to be a breadwinner, but too many women expect him to be a bakery."

RETURNS THE AFFECTION
Nobody seems to like his acting but the public, and John Wayne, the nation's top box-office star, returns the affection.

While he's known as a determined, untractable man among business and professional associates, he's a pushover for his fans, and anybody with a pencil can get his autograph and anybody with a camera can snap his picture.

Wayne proved his devotion to the public that has supported him so loyally on his location journey to Northern California where he starred in island in the sky for Warner Bros.

As co-producer and star of the picture, he was a busy commander-in-chief who wouldn't brook any nonsense or soldiering among the cast and crew on the set, but when Truckee school children, housewives, road workers, or denizens of the local saloon dropped by to watch him make the movie, Wayne was the gentle host.

THE PEOPLE OUT FRONT
Nothing was too good for the visitors. Their hands were crunched in his strong grip, their backs were wheeled, and he happily posed with his arms around the giggling women and the friendly men.

This is not a pose with the star. He honestly likes people in general and movie fans in particular. He also appreciates the obligations of a celebrity to the folks who have helped make him "hot" celebrity.

So while storms and other hazards were never permitted to halt or even slow production on "Island in the Sky," the lowliest visitor who wanted to meet John Wayne could well hold up the company while "Duke" scribbled his name for the fan.

The assistant director, whose responsibility it is to keep the company moving and get the picture finished on schedule, always shakes his head sadly when he sees a bunch of outsiders bearing down on Wayne.

"It's all stop and pump every body's hand," the assistant muttered, and hold up the company for 10 minutes. He sure makes a lot of friends that way. And sometimes I figure they're the most important friends an actor can make. They're the people out front, you know."

her over half the globe in their latest epic, "Yankee Pasha," the resulting snafu is going to make the audience know that the chase was worth the trouble.

And the man seeing to this is the film's director, Joseph Pevney, who contends there's nothing wrong with movie business that a good, old-fashioned clench won't cure.

"Take a look at the record," said Pevney. "How many pictures have captured a large audience without really stirring the emotions?"

In Alaska, a polite nose rub might do the trick, he pointed out, but elsewhere it takes a clench. "And the screen lovers have to look like they mean it."

It took Pevney six attempts to get the tender scene he expected from Rhonda and Jeff. Between "takes" he expanded his theory.

TEMPO CHANGED
"Twenty-five years ago we'd have shot the scene, then moved in for a close-up that would fill the screen. The kiss would have

lasted at least two minutes, and the audience would have had a chance to study the expressions in the eyes of Jeff and Rhonda.

"But a lot of things have come along to change all that."

Contrary to popular opinion, censorship is only a minor factor in the change. The real change begins in the tempo around us. Everything moves fast, and there is time only for a cursory treatment of any relationship, including true love.

Screenwriters have caught the streamlined tempo, and screen romance has gotten to be a pretty casual thing.

"There are occasional brilliant exceptions, of course, but by and large this is the trend."

In Pevney's opinion this is all wrong. "The cowboy who pats the girl's mane and kisses the horse may be a great gimmick to force oatmeal on junior," he said, "but there's an even bigger audience too old for oatmeal but just right for the facts of life."

—(London Express Service)

KEN SMITH Show Talking

1954 WILL BE A RE-MAKE YEAR

It looks as though 1954 is going to be R-Year—"R" meaning re-makes and re-

issues. Reason: The new wide-screen process called CinemaScope.

CinemaScope is turning the industry upside down. Cinemas are being "retooled" to accommodate the huge screen, and Hollywood, playing safe while this costly job is in hand, is pinning its multi-million dollars on old favourites.

First, the re-maker. Among them are *The Covered Wagon* (made as a silent in 1923); *Ben Hur* (Ramón Novarro's triumph in 1926); *Helen of Troy* (1927); *The Lodger* (now called *The Man in the Attic*, and with Jack Palance in the role created by Laird Cregar).

But re-makes on this significant scale take time, and the voracious maw of the cinema-

going public demands a film a week. So into the gap march the pictures of yesterday.

There is *Top Hat*, the famous Fred Astaire—Ginger Rogers musical of the middle thirties, which is doing first-class business across America.

There are *Forever Amber* and *A Day in the Sun*, also drawing crowds again.

Others to come include *Follow the Fleet*, *The Treasure of Sierra Madre* and *Key Largo*.

All these are in, or booked for, American cinemas. And that means, eventually, British cinemas, too.

The revolution has been bred out of the panic which hit Hollywood when TV drew the crowds from the movies, and the first interest in 3-D fell away.

For cinemagoers it means marking time, turning back to the memories of the past, until the industry is geared up to the new system.

Let's all hope the time won't be wasted.

GREATEST EVER?
Frank Sinatra, who has the critics raving over his performance as Private Maggio, the funny, sour, violent Italian-American soldier in *From Here To Eternity*, travelled probably the greatest distance ever for a screen test.

He was in Africa with wife Ava Gardner (who was filming *Mogambo*) when Columbia cabled him to report for the screen test.

When it was completed he flew back to join her—total of 27,000 miles.

TITLE TROUBLES
When George Axelrod chose the title *The Seven-Year Itch* for his comedy of marital fidelity, he created a problem for the French.

They always seem to have trouble translating the titles of West End and Broadway hits—but this one really gave them a headache.

It opened in Paris as *Démence Chaste Et Pure*—Chaste and Pure Lodgings.

What they will do with Axelrod's forthcoming *My Darling Clementine*—*The Heartwarming Chronicle of a Happy Divorce*—is anyone's guess.

CALAMITY JANE
Jane Wyman is working in her third role as a handicapped person.

In *Johnny Belinda* she turned in an Oscar performance as a deaf-mute. In *The Glass Menagerie* she had a club foot.

Now, in *Magnificent Obsession*, her "props" are a white stick and a pair of dark glasses for her role as a blind girl.

SHORT TAKES
Marlon Brando's next film will be the Broadway and London stage hit, *Mr. Roberts*.

Paul Muni returns to Broadway after four years as the English clerk in *R. C. Sheriff's Home At Seven*, the role created over here by Sir Ralph Richardson two years ago.

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Should The Olympic Games Be Thrown Open To Professionals?

MR BRUNDAGE SAYS "NO!"

Lausanne, Nov. 26.
Mr Avery Brundage, President of the International Olympic Committee, in a 700-word document issued today dealing with IOC problems, strongly opposes throwing open the Olympic Games to professionals.

"A number of articles," he says, "have appeared recently claiming that amateurism in sport no longer exists; that amateur organisations should stop wasting their time trying to enforce the amateur rules, and that the Olympic Games should be thrown open to all."

Such stories, Mr Brundage states, "show an ignorance of the philosophy of sport and the Olympic movement."

"No one can very well be satisfied with existing conditions but, on the other hand, when one considers that the entire structure of organised international amateur sport, with its vast ramifications, has been created from nothing in less than 60 years, and entirely by volunteers, one can only marvel at the accomplishments."

"We live in a materialistic world where sometimes everything appears to be measured in dollars. It is all the more amazing, that such an idealistic enterprise as the Olympic movement has grown and prospered in such an atmosphere."

The Olympic Games, he states, are as free from dollar signs as possible and "we intend to keep them that way."

It had been stated that proposals to reduce and simplify the Olympic programme were directed at "Iron Curtain" countries, but this was erroneous since many of these proposals were in existence before there was an "Iron Curtain."

FROM ALL OVER

Proposals for simplifying the programme had come from all over the world and they were still being studied.

Club Rugby Team

The following will represent Club in a rugby match against R.T.C. tomorrow at 3 p.m. at Strickland Hall: Jones, Spencer, Evers, Kirkwood, Watson, Roberts, Leville, Fierman, Tonkin, Berger, Dilworth, Leighton, Kilvert, Russell, reserves: Steven, Phillips, Wilson, Daniel.

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"CHANGTE" Kure & Kobe, 1st Dec.
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ARRIVALS FROM

"CHANGTE" Australia & Manila, 7 a.m. 28th Nov.

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Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said

Ship	From	Arrives	Departs
"PATROCLUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	5th Dec.	6th Dec.
"ANTIOCHUS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	13th Dec.	14th Dec.
"CYCLOPS"	Liverpool & Dublin	23rd Dec.	24th Dec.
"AUTOLYCUS"	Amsterdam, London & Hamburg	22nd Dec.	24th Dec.
"PERSEUS"	Amsterdam, Liverpool & Glasgow	5th Jan.	6th Jan.

Scheduled Sailings from Europe

Ship	From	Arrives	Departs
G. "CYCLOPS"	Liverpool	18th Dec.	19th Dec.
G. "AUTOLYCUS"	Sailed	14th Dec.	15th Dec.
G. "PERSEUS"	Sailed	27th Dec.	28th Dec.
G. "ANTIOCHUS"	18th Nov.	20th Dec.	21st Dec.
G. "CYCLOPS"	24th Nov.	7th Jan. 1954	8th Jan.
G. "ANTIOCHUS"	7th Dec.	13th Jan. 1954	14th Jan.
G. "PERSEUS"	18th Dec.	22nd Jan. 1954	23rd Jan.

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"JAINAN"	do	do	14th Dec.
"AGAMEMNON"	do	2nd Dec.	31st Dec.
"DONA AURORA"	do	17th Dec.	15th Jan.
"DONA ALICIA"	11th Dec.	2nd Jan.	31st Jan.

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"BENARES"	19th Dec.	20th Dec.	31st Dec.
"AJAX"	4th Jan.	5th Jan.	15th Jan.

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HK/Singapore (DC-4)	11.00 a.m. Wed.	5.00 p.m. Thu.
HK/Hanoi/Hanoi/Hanoi (DC-3)	10.00 a.m. Wed.	2.45 p.m. Thu.
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DEATHS

LEWIS-Joseph Victor, age 54, passed away peacefully at his residence, 3 St. Joseph's Terrace, at 10.15 a.m. on November 26, 1953. Burial at 11.30 a.m. at the cemetery. Flowers by request.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, November 27, 1953.

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Damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors. Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on 27th Nov. 1953.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after 21st November, 1953, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwritten on or before 21st December, 1953, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

CIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES

Hongkong, 24th November, 1953.

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Hongkong, 24th November, 1953.

New Era In Indian Agriculture

Rome, Nov. 26.

The year 1953 may usher in a new era in the history of Indian agriculture, with a record grain crop and "phenomenal" success in rice paddy cultivation, Mr. H. Siddaveerappa, Minister for Home Affairs, Food and Industries of Mysore State, told the 69-nation conference of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation here today.

With food surpluses piling up in some countries while large numbers of people starve in others, he appealed to the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) to solve "the glaring tragedy of want in the midst of plenty" by any means that "human ingenuity is capable of suggesting."

The Indian Agriculture Minister, Mr. P. S. Deshmukh, was in the chair as Mr. Siddaveerappa made his speech before the conference's first commission dealing with broad policy questions of the organisation.

"I am sure we will have at least by the end of 1953 developed sufficient sense of humanity not to admit defeat," the Mysore minister said.

Mr. Siddaveerappa warned against cutbacks in food output as a means of solving the surplus problem.

"It is admitted that a succession of favourable seasons has contributed in no small measure to these surpluses."

"But the generosity of the weather is fickle. There may be, and probably will be, a succession of bad seasons." In

"The under-developed countries, particularly India which secured independence only recently, cannot afford to lose economic independence by allowing an international agency to operate in the most important sector of their country, that is, prices, income, etc."—Reuter.

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"OZARDA"	27th Nov.	from Japan, Penang, Hongkong & Calcutta
"UMARIA"	7th Dec.	from Japan, Penang, Hongkong & Calcutta
"OKILA"	16th Dec.	from Japan, Penang, Hongkong & Calcutta

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N.Z. Divorce Laws Tightened

Wellington, N.Z., Nov. 26.

Divorce, which some people regard as easier to obtain in New Zealand than in any other country, will be considerably tightened up as a result of the passing of new legislation by the New Zealand Parliament.

An amendment to the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Amendment Bill makes it an offence to comply with an order for restitution of conjugal rights after three years. This, the Minister of Justice, Mr. T.C. Webb, told the House, would make it harder to obtain.

The old restitution procedure had been described as almost divorced by consent, and the new clause puts an end to what was considered by many to be a weakness in New Zealand's divorce laws.

Another amendment makes it a ground for divorce if petitioner and respondent have lived apart for seven years or more and are not likely to be reconciled.

After one member had stated that there was nothing more pathetic than children knowing that they had a father in one part of the country and a mother in another part, and being brought up in someone else's home, Mr. C. Carr said that it was terrible for children to go on living with two people where day-to-day life together was just a hell.

The Minister for the Welfare of Women and Children, Mrs. G. H. Ross, asked whether a husband who deserted his wife and family could, after seven years, sue for divorce, agreed that an offender should not have divorce made easier for him.

Mr. Webb assured the House that if a man walked out on his wife he had no chance whatever of getting a divorce under the seven-year clause.—Reuter.

...this situation calls for a

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THE WORLD'S BEST!

Page 10 FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1953.

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

Rise And Decline

ONE thing they taught Daniel at the orphanage where he spent all his childhood — how to look after himself. When he left the orphanage, he joined the peace-time Army, and there his education in this important subject was continued.

War came and his regiment were sent to France. At Dunkirk Daniel was taken prisoner. His long training in the arts of self-reliance stood him in good stead now.

He escaped and for seven months went free, furnishing himself in the course of that time with papers that suggested he was an American citizen.

Then he was caught, and in the five years he was a prisoner of war he shed his former self, the man who had made good after having an unpromising start in life.

TO LONDON
He came back to this country and served for another four years in the Army. But now his character-sheet which formerly had read like a testimonial, took on a different character. He was no longer the good soldier he had been.

He married a wife and became a father, but when his Army service ended he left his family in the northern town where he had been stationed and drifted to London.

In London, Daniel found work of a sort in the seamy world of West End near-beer clubs and their like, and in that atmosphere he developed an interest in drugs.

When Daniel was arrested the other night for being drunk and disorderly, the police found a "reefer" cigarette in his pocket.

FRIEND IN NEED
He was charged with being in possession of drugs, and pleaded not guilty. But Mr Paul Bennett, VC, found the case proved, and Daniel was remanded for a week for more inquiries to be made about him.

When he was brought back to the dock, a clerkman went into the witness-box to speak for him. "I found this man destitute last July," the clerkman said. "My wife and I put him up at the rectory for a week-end."

"You knew about his wife and children?" the magistrate asked.

"Yes, indeed, we called on them up in the north in August, when we were on our way to our holiday."

"How do they live? Does he support them?"
"I'm afraid they live on public assistance."

"You see," said the magistrate, "this man has not done a hand's turn of real work for a long time."

"I'm afraid that is so," the clerkman sadly agreed.

The magistrate asked Daniel what he wanted to say. He is a lean, gaunt man, 38 now. "The doctors told me to get away from the life I was leading in London, the clubs and all that," he said.

"I went up to where my wife was and found her in a 12th by 10th place you had to go into sideways." He sounded indignant that the State should provide for his dependants so shabbily.

"I WILL TRY"
"Well, I'm going to dis-charge you," said the magistrate. "But you will have to do something about this drug business."

"I'll try to," Daniel said wearily.

He left the court. Perhaps he would go north again, make his peace with his family and, working for them, redress his old self.

In more than one sense that would mean a long journey, and across his path, the West End lay. This club life he had once before tried to escape, was just around the corner from the court.

Russia's Bombshell

(Continued from Page 1)

the latest Western notes had left the way open for such talks.

There was no official comment, however, until the text had been received from the United States Embassy in Moscow.

One result of the Soviet note was that American officials, spending the Thanksgiving Day holiday with their families, hurriedly left for their offices when the news of the Soviet note was received.

German and Allied political quarters in Bonn tonight displayed great surprise at the Soviet acceptance of Western proposals for a four-power conference.

Government quarters would make no comment on the matter. In view of the absence of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer at the six-power European meeting at The Hague.

Political observers, however, feared that the Soviet move might be an attempt to prevent the unification of Europe, pointing out that they had always feared that Moscow might try to get the Western Powers to make a choice between ratification of the European treaties and a four-power conference.

The fact was also stressed that the free re-establishment of German unity was, for the Bonn government, a prior condition to a German settlement.

There sources expected the Bonn government to consider the latest Soviet move as a "diversionary manoeuvre." — France-Press.

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MURDER TRIAL

Statements Held To Be Admissible

Two statements made by Ho Chung-foon, 21, shoe-maker, charged with murder of a young woman, in which he admitted having hit her with a rock when she resisted his advances during an evening stroll, were read to the jury at the Criminal Sessions this morning.

Mr Justice Scholes held the statements were voluntary and admissible in evidence after hearing submissions by Counsel made in the absence of the jury.

Ho, an employee of the Fung Keong Factory, is alleged to have killed Wu Kwai-lan with whom he was said to have been on very friendly terms, having worked together in the same factory.

According to the case for the Prosecution, Ho led the Police to a badly decomposed body in a drain on the hillside off Island Road, Shaokwan, on July 14 and finger-prints from the body failed to identify those on Wu's identity card.

The Prosecution is being conducted by Crown Counsel, Mr Simon Li, while Mr T. Shurlock, instructed by Mr A. Y. Hon, is representing the accused.

Police interpreter, Poon Yung-fong testified that the accused made a cautioned statement at 4 a.m. on July 14 and a statement in answer to a charge of murder forty minutes later.

SUBMISSIONS
Mr Shurlock, arguing against the admissibility of these statements said that the accused was disturbed in his mind at that time and actually went for medical treatment two hours after making those statements. Moreover a nolle prosequi was filed on October 16 and anything he said before then could not be used, Mr Shurlock submitted.

Mr Li declared that there was no evidence that the committal proceedings before October 16 were a nullity. In any case this question was immaterial, for the Crown was entitled to re-indict an accused person, and the indictment could be based on the same facts.

The Judge held that there was evidence that the accused was mentally clear at 6 o'clock that morning and that his injuries were not serious. There was also evidence that when he made those statements he appeared to be normal.

The jury were then recalled and the statements read to them.

The trial is proceeding.

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The trial is proceeding.

The trial is proceeding.

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The trial is proceeding.

The trial is proceeding.

The trial is proceeding.

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The trial is proceeding.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"Hello, Aunt Mary—and my, how I've grown, and do you remember years ago when you used to push me in a baby carriage?"

Committee Seek To Be Incorporated

The executive committee of the Hongkong Juvenile Care Centre gave notice in the Government Gazette today that it intends to request the introduction of a Bill, intituled an Ordinance (for the incorporation of the Committee, before the Legislative Council in due course.

The following are the objects and reasons of the Bill:

The necessity of incorporation of the executive committee of the Hongkong Juvenile Care Centre arises from the fact that the Centre had been granted a licence to erect a building adjacent to the Bishop's House by the Bishop of Hongkong. It is most important that as licensee of the said building it should be a body with perpetual succession.

It is also desirable that the Centre should be incorporated and become a permanent body in view of the responsibility for its administration of the substantial grants which have been and may in future be made from private sources. In one case such grant is made conditional on the incorporation of the executive committee of the Centre by Ordinance. It is the object of this Bill to effect such incorporation.

The Bill follows the model of legislation of similar character already enacted in the Colony for the incorporation of charitable organisations, in particular the Ordinance relating to the incorporation of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association, namely Chapter 287 of the Revised Edition, 1950.

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LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Mr Lyttelton And HK's Trade

Sir,—During the past two or three weeks H.E. The Governor, Sir Alexander Grantham, has made the voice of Hongkong heard audibly throughout the world by his clear-cut, common-sense speeches about the effect of the embargo on Hongkong's economies.

Mr Lyttelton's reply in the House of Commons on the 25th is typically evasive of anything positive towards any corrections or easing of this embargo. True, he is sorry for us, and casts a couple of compliments at Hongkong manufacturers.

As Colonial Secretary, he must, or should know that the whole machinery of this Colony is assembled for entrepot trade with China and without this trade being resumed bankruptcy is almost inevitable.

Why then, such a negative, passive response to a Governor's worthy, informative enlightenment on the seriousness of the present situation here?

Every merchant and trader here knows full well that the embargo cannot be lifted entirely, but what no trader understands is why there has been no corrections applied to the ridiculous list of so-called scarce materials imposed by the USA at the commencement of a war. Small quantities are no longer prohibited for export to China. Galvanised iron water pipes are prohibited, so are corrugated sheets and a hundred and one other building materials.

The most sensible and consistent policy would be to have taken up the Board of Trade this ridiculous list of goods and decide which are and which are not strategic and produce a new list. Thus allowing Hongkong to participate in all entrepot trade before our allies bent the knee.

"CARLOS"

"CARLOS"

"CARLOS"

"CARLOS"

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"CARLOS"

"CARLOS"

"Sound Thrashing" Plot Leads To Fatality

TODAY'S MURDER TRIAL OPENING

A plot by members of one gang to give members of a rival gang "a sound thrashing" resulted instead in one man being fatally injured with a chopper in the Mongkok district, Kowloon, on the evening of July 23 last.

This led to the arrest and trial before Mr Justice T. J. Gould, acting Chief Justice, at the Criminal Sessions this morning of Chan Kau, alias Chan Kai, 25, who was charged with the murder of Chan Fook, an employee of the Royal Naval Dockyard.

Exhibited in Court at the trial was the "chopper" (actually a bread-knife) 14½ inches long and weighing eight ounces, and a shirt, thoroughly soaked in blood, which the Crown alleged had been worn by the deceased on the night he was killed.

Accused pleaded not guilty

and a jury of six men and a woman was empanelled.

The Prosecution is being conducted by Mr W. A. Blair-Kerr, Senior Crown Counsel, with Det-Insp. J. Jones of the Police. The Defence is being undertaken by Mr Loo Wing-kan, instructed by Mr F. H. Kwok.

Presenting the case for the Prosecution, Mr Blair-Kerr said that about 9.10 p.m. on July 23, Det. Sub-Insp. Jones of the Yau-mai Police Station, received a message that certain incidents had taken place in Sai Yung Choi Street.

He went to the scene and saw in the middle of the road a large pool of blood and also blood splashed against the wall of the Kong Wah Cafe. Receiving further information he went to File Street where he found a man (the deceased, Chan Fook) leaning against the wall of Mongkok Police Station. Chan Fook had a tremendous gash at the back of his neck. Insp. Jones called an ambulance and sent Chan Fook off to Kowloon Hospital where he died at 9.35 p.m.

The witnesses in the case were very largely from the Royal Naval Dockyard establishment on Stonecutters Island. Mr Blair-Kerr continued. It was a fact that among the labourers and other people who worked there, there were two groups of people who had been at loggerheads with each other for some considerable time. Stories would be given in evidence of money loans and assaults by members of one group upon the other. The deceased was one of the Dockyard employees, but the accused was not, although he was known to many of these workmen.

TROUBLE-SEEKERS
One of the groups was associated with a man named Ho Kai, and among them were Sing Leung-kai, Lau Yiu and Lam Ng. The opposing group was associated with one Mak Hei, and included Yau Cheung-kong and Leung Wai-hung. These two groups were always looking out for trouble.

Some time prior to July 23, a member of Mak Hei's group had been assaulted near Jordan Road by a member of Ho Kai's group following a dispute over a press to the Dockyard in respect of which disciplinary action had been taken by Dockyard officials. It was a fact, Crown Counsel declared, that members of the second group planned on the evening of July 23 to not their own back on one or other of the two groups.

Ho Kai lived at 25 Argyle Street, outside of which were a line of cooked food stalls. On the evening of July 23, he held a rather large dinner party in celebration of the birth of a daughter, and most of his friends attended.

This was known to members of the second group, and certain members of this group, after finishing work at 5 p.m., repaired to the house of Leung Wai-hung at 140 Tung Choi Street. There they all agreed to go that night to Argyle Street outside Ho Kai's house and wait there for Ho Kai and his friends to emerge and, in the words of Mak Hei, who would be called as a witness, give Ho Kai and his friends "a sound thrashing."

FRIEND OF GROUP
Accused was not present at this original discussion, but he was a friend of Mak Hei and others of this group, said Mr Blair-Kerr.

When the group left Leung's home, Mak Hei went to his own home in Kiling Street, and while he was having a bath, the accused came to see him. Mak Hei then revealed the plans for giving Ho Kai and his friends a thrashing, and also told accused who were going to participate.

Accused then left and was next seen in the company of the remaining members of the second group some time after 8 p.m. in Tung Choi Street. Mak Hei had not then arrived, and also told accused who were going to participate.

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friends walking outside 25 Argyle Street.

About 9 p.m., the guests at Ho Kai's home began leaving, and Chan Fook (the deceased), Lau Yiu and Lam Ng were seen emerging together. They were on their way to a cafe in Sai Yung Choi Street for a cup of tea. As far as the Prosecution knew, these three persons were unaware of the array of the opposing group sitting among the cooked food stalls.

"THAT'S THEM"
Yau Cheung-kong, a member of Mak Hei's group, was the first to spot the deceased and his friends leaving and said to his companions, "That's them." The group followed the three men to outside the Sun Wah Theatre in Argyle Street where they set upon them. Mak Hei himself would say he did not take part, and the only one in the group who saw anything was Yau Cheung-kong. He would say that he saw the accused hacking at someone with something and that he identified the accused by his build and the clothes he was wearing.

It was the Crown's case that the man hacked was Chan Fook, later found by Insp. Jones in a dying condition. Lau Yiu and Lam Ng would also describe the assault and will say they were kicked and struck with fists. Lau would also say he was struck on the shoulder by something that felt like a rod.

Mr Blair-Kerr declared it was one thing to give a man a sound thrashing and quite another thing to pick up a weapon which was more than likely to cause serious bodily injury.

PARDONED
Mak Hei, Yau Cheung-kong and Leung Wai-hung, Crown Counsel continued, had been pardoned by H.E. the Governor for their part in the affair. Stating the reason, he said it frequently happened in criminal cases that it was necessary not to charge everybody but to charge the guilty mover, the principal participant, and to produce the others as witnesses, but before doing so it was as well to make them feel there was nothing for them to fear from the Prosecution, otherwise they would tend to whitewash themselves in giving evidence.

Following the assault, practically all the members of Mak Hei's group went to 81 Fa Hui Village in Shern-shui-po, where Yau Cheung-kong lived. Among those present was the accused. A conversation took place to the effect that the wrong men had been struck and someone raised the question of a chopper having been used. Eventually the accused was closely questioned as to why he had used a chopper, he having been accused of doing so, but he said nothing in reply. Later accused suggested that they leave as the matter would be discovered and they would get into trouble.

HACKED WRONG PERSON
Someone remarked "Too bad you have hacked the wrong person." To this accused was supposed to have said "Too bad, I have got to get out of here."

Continuing, Crown Counsel said that the Crown's case did not rest on the evidence of the three pardoned men, who might be called semi-accomplices. There was a shoe-black, aged 10, who was in Argyle Street that evening and who witnessed the fight. This boy would say that he saw accused, whom he knew, engaged in a struggle with a man he did not know, and that in the middle of the fight he saw accused run to a bread stall, grab a knife (like the one Crown Counsel showed to the jury), go back and chop to the man on the throat.

This knife was eventually recovered by the Police at Sai Yung Choi Street. It was heavily bloodstained and was identified by the bread stall owner as belonging to his shop.

A post-mortem examination of the deceased showed he had six serious wounds on the body. The most serious of these severed the back of the neck and had also severed all the arteries and muscles. Deceased died from shock and haemorrhage.

An idea of the amount of blood he lost could be seen from his blood-stained shirt (exhibited), the large pool of blood in the road and the long trail of blood which led to Insp. Jones finding Chan Fook in File Street.

Accused was arrested about 5.10 p.m. on July 28 in Sai Yung Choi Street. He had a number of abrasions on various parts of his body and the doctor who examined him would say that they had been caused three to four days before, and the Crown suggested that these abrasions were just the sort to be found on a person involved in a rough and tumble.

Finally, Crown Counsel referred to statements made by the accused after his arrest and when he was charged with murder. In both statements he admitted having quarrelled with the deceased and had a fight with him in the course of which he had struck at deceased with a knife. He declared he did not know the deceased had died. After inflicting the injury he said he became frightened and fled away.

The trial is proceeding.

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The trial is proceeding.

Mail Notices

The latest times of posting show letters for registered correspondence posted at G.P.O. Hongkong. The latest times, in general, are earlier than the G.P.O. times can be ascertained by the local office. The latest posting times for registered articles are generally one hour earlier than the times shown below. Particulars regarding parcel mails can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27 By Air

Japan, U.S.A. & Canada, 8 p.m.
Indo-China, 8 p.m.
North Borneo, Australia, New Zealand, 6 p.m.
Malaya, By Surface, 6 p.m.
Formosa, Okinawa, 6 p.m.
Macao, 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28 By Air

Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A. & Canada, 8 a.m.
Burma, India, Ceylon, Malaya, 8 a.m.
Thailand, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain & Europe, 9 a.m.

Hawaii, 6 p.m.
Formosa, Okinawa, 6 p.m.
Japan, U.S.A. & Canada, 6 p.m.
Macao, 2 p.m.

China, People's Republic, 6.30 a.m.
Formosa, 9 a.m.
Burma, India, 10 a.m.
Japan, 1 p.m.
Thailand, 1 p.m.
Philippines, N. Borneo, 1 p.m.
Macao, 2 p.m.

Malaya, Ceylon, Pakistan, Aden, Middle East, Italy, 5 p.m.
China, People's Republic, 5 p.m.
Macao, 2 p.m.
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 29 By Air